BRACEWELL

March 23, 2018

BY E-MAIL

Ms. Kristin Baldwin
Presiding Official, Pipeline Safety Law Division
Department of Transportation
Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration
1200 New Jersey Avenue, SE
Washington, DC 20590

Re: Submission of Hearing Transcript Containing Critical Energy/Electric Infrastructure

Information, Confidential Business Information, and Confidential Information

In the Matter of Sabine Pass Liquefaction, LLC

CPF No. 4-2018-3001H

Dear Ms. Baldwin:

Please find enclosed a transcript of the March 21, 2018 hearing on the above referenced Corrective Action Order. The enclosed transcript is unredacted and contains Critical Energy/Electric Infrastructure Information, Confidential Business Information, and confidential information. Per 49 C.F.R. §190.343(a), Sabine Pass Liquefaction, LLC formally requests the protection of this information. Each page of the document is marked "confidential."

49 C.F.R. § 190.343(a)(3) requires an operator to explain the basis for treating submitted information as confidential. The enclosed transcript contains Critical Energy/Electric Infrastructure Information, Confidential Business Information, and confidential information because it transcribes hearing discussion related to detailed design schematics, proprietary analysis and procedures, and specific vulnerabilities related to critical infrastructure. Accordingly, Sabine Pass requests that PHMSA treat this information as confidential as described in § 190.343(b), including following the consultation procedures set out in the Departmental FOIA regulations, 49 CFR § 7.29, and providing written notification at least five business days before the intended disclosure date if PHMSA decides to disclose the information over our objections.

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Ms. Kristin Baldwin March 23, 2018 Page 2

Section 190.343(a)(2) requests the submission of a second, redacted copy of the transcript. Due to the expedited turnaround time for this transcript, the redacted version has not yet been prepared. We will prepare a redacted version and will submit that to you early next week.

Very truly yours,

Kevin M. Voelkel

Counsel for Cheniere Energy, Inc.

Toelkel

Enclosure

1	BEFORE THE
2	U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
3	PIPELINE AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS SAFETY ADMINISTRATION
4	OFFICE OF PIPELINE SAFETY
5	
6	In the Matter of)
7) CPF NO. 4-2018-3001H SABINE PASS LIQUEFACTION,)
8	LLC)
9	
10	
11	
12	
13	TRANSCRIPT OF CORRECTIVE ACTION ORDER HEARING
14	MARCH 21, 2018
15	
16	
17	
18	
19	BE IT KNOWN THAT the above-entitled matter came on
20	for hearing at 9:05 a.m. on the 21st day of March, 2018,
21	at the PHMSA Southwest Region Office, 8701 South Gessner
22	Road, Sixth Floor, Houston, Texas, before the Presiding
23	Official Kristin Baldwin, and the following proceedings
24	were reported by Diana Ramos, a Certified Shorthand
25	Reporter in and for the State of Texas.

1	APPEARANCES
2	
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17	Mr. Peter J. Katchmar, Director, Accident
18	Investigation Division, PHMSA
19	Mr. Darren Lemmerman, Investigator, Accident Investigation Division, PHMSA
20	Mr. James M. Prothro, II, Community Liaison, Outreach and Engagement Division, PHMSA
21	
22	Ms. Julie Halliday, Senior Accident Investigator, Accident Investigation Division, PHMSA (VIA TELEPHONE)
23	Ms. Sentho White, Engineer & Research Division, PHMSA (VIA TELEPHONE)
24	Mr. Joe Sieve, Engineer & Research Division, PHMSA
25	(VIA TELEPHONE)

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18	Mr. Paul Nielson, Manager, Regulatory Affairs,
19	Cheniere
20	Mr. Maas Hinz, Maintenance Manager, Sabine Pass Facility
21	Mr. Layne Boudreaux, Production Superintendent, Sabine Pass Facility
22	Mr. Joseph Hoptay, Plate and Concrete Structures
23	Engineering Supervisor, Matrix Engineering
24	Mr. Paul Sullivan, Consultant and Tank Code Expert, Paul Sullivan, Ing.
25	1 4 4 1 2 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

1	Mr. Terry A. Gallagher, Commissioning Manager, Low
2	Temperature & Cryogenic Storage Structures, Steel Plate Structures, Chicago Bridge & Iron Company
3	Mr. Mark J. Bartel, PE, Staff Metallurgist, Stress Engineering Services, Inc.
4	Ms. Nishita Singh, Manager, Systems, Processes &
5	Operational Assurance, Cheniere
6	U.S. COAST GUARD:
7	Commander Loan O'Brien Lieutenant Commander Dallas Smith
8	Lieutenant Commander Dallas Smith
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1	PROCEEDINGS
2	
3	(9:05 a.m.)
4	(Open to public)
5	MS. BALDWIN: Let's go ahead and get
6	started. It is 10:05 (sic). So good morning, everyone.
7	My name is Kristin Baldwin, and I will be the presiding
8	official in the matter before us today.
9	This is a hearing in the matter of Sabine
10	Pass Liquefaction. The CPF number for this case is
11	4-2018-3001H. On February 8th, 2018, the Pipeline and
12	Hazardous Materials Administration issued a corrective
13	action order to Sabine Pass Liquefaction, LLC.
14	Sabine Pass made a timely request for a
15	hearing on February 16th, 2018. The parties jointly
16	agreed to hold a hearing on March 21st, 2018. This
17	hearing is authorized by 49 CFR Part 190 and will be
18	conducted informally without strict adherence to rules
19	of evidence.
20	As the presiding official, I will regulate
21	the course of the hearing and afford each party an
22	opportunity to offer facts, statements, and witnesses or
23	any other evidence that is relevant to the issues under
24	consideration here. The parties may call witnesses on
25	their own behalf and examine the evidence and witnesses

1 presented by the other party.

After the evidence in this case has been presented, I will permit a reasonable discussion of the issues under consideration. I ask that only one person speak at a time, both in order to promote civil discourse and also to allow our court reporter to record everything. So if you are having difficulty, please let us know and we'll calm things down.

Because of the number of people here today, I will ask that if you're not at the table and speaking that you either come to the table or stand up and identify yourself before speaking.

I will be taking notes during the hearing. These are for my personal use only and will not be made part of the record. This hearing is being transcribed, as I've noted, so please take care to speak clearly. No other recordings here are permissible either by phone, video, however.

At the conclusion of the hearing, I will set a timeframe for post-hearing submissions. After the case file is complete, as you know, I will prepare a recommended decision, which is then forwarded to the associate administrator for issuance. Because this is a CAO hearing, my decision will be submitted to the AA within five business days following -- at the conclusion

	of this hearing. You can refer to 190.233(c) for that.
2	We'll discuss post-hearing submissions afterwards and
3	how we'll handle that with respect to the timeframes
4	here.
5	I would be remiss if I did not acknowledge
6	the presence of the public in this room. So in response
7	to a request from the media to attend this hearing,
8	PHMSA has decided, for purposes of this hearing, to open
9	the hearing to the press and to members of the public,
10	so I would like to discuss the parameters of the
11	public's attendance here today.
12	As the presiding official under 49 CFR
13	Part 192.12, I have brought authority both to ensure a
14	fair and impartial hearing as well as to take any action
15	necessary to avoid a delay in the disposition of this
16	hearing and maintain order.
17	The only people allowed to speak in the
18	hearing today are myself, Cheniere and its
19	representatives, and OPS staff. I will not entertain
20	any motions from the public or provide any documents or
21	other materials. Those may be requested from PHMSA or
22	from Cheniere in the normal course of business, and I
23	will be happy to provide those details following the
24	hearing.
25	PHMSA treats certain information

1	confidentially, namely confidential commercial
2	information, also sometimes called confidential business
3	information. In addition, there may be some information
4	presented here today that raise security concerns.
5	Accordingly, there may be portions of the hearing that
6	will be closed to the public. If I receive a request
7	from Cheniere or OPS to close the hearing on that basis,
8	I will ask all members of the public to adjourn to a
9	dedicated space until such time that it becomes
10	appropriate to reopen the proceedings. If and when it
11	is appropriate and confidential or sensitive information
12	is not discussed, I will reopen the proceedings.
13	So I would like to emphasize that the
14	purpose of this hearing is to have a full and fair
15	vetting of the issues in this case. Given my authority
16	in Part 190 to regulate the conduct of this hearing, I
17	will ultimately conduct this hearing so as to avoid
18	delay in the disposition of the hearing and maintain
19	order.
20	I know everyone signed in already coming
21	into the room, and there has also been a we have an
22	idea of who's in the room now, but I would like anyone
23	that has not signed in to do so on this. This pad, if
24	we could just get you to pass it to
25	MR. PHILLIPS: Ms. Baldwin

1	MS. BALDWIN: Yes.
2	MR. PHILLIPS: just for the record, we
3	have Julie on the phone. We're down
4	MS. BALDWIN: Okay.
5	MR. PHILLIPS: We're still trying to get
6	her on the line but
7	MS. BALDWIN: So that is Julie Halliday.
8	She is also with DOT.
9	I anticipate that we'll take a short break
10	from 10:45 to 11:00 o'clock. After that, we will
11	proceed until 12:00 or 12:30, sort of depending on the
12	pace of the hearing, and then I'll allot one hour for
13	lunch and we'll assume thereafter. I would like for us
14	to minimize going in and out of the room so that
15	everybody is familiar with who is actually here. So I
16	would schedule in breaks to allow for people's needs to
17	move in and out of the room.
18	So I thank everyone in advance for their
19	cooperation here today. And I'll now turn to Linda
20	Daugherty to give us some safety instructions.
21	MS. DAUGHERTY: Good morning, everybody.
22	So at the beginning of every meeting, we cover basic
23	safety provisions. This is just a standard. I'm sure
24	you're familiar with it.
25	So first point of order

1	(Phone beeping)
2	MS. DAUGHERTY: First point of order.
3	Restrooms are out the door where you came in, so it's
4	back through this rear door immediately to your left
5	out. Men is the first left and women's on the second
6	left. That's the restrooms.
7	If you have to come in, to get back in,
8	you're going to have to have someone from PHMSA allow
9	you in with a code. And I believe that James, will
10	you serve as an escort
11	MR. PROTHRO: Yes, ma'am.
12	MS. DAUGHERTY: if people need to get
13	out and in?
14	MR. PROTHRO: Yes, ma'am.
15	MS. DAUGHERTY: So James, everybody can
16	see who he is. Okay. So that's restrooms.
17	For a rally point, if we should have an
18	emergency in the building, we will exit through this
19	door. You'll go through our office door, which is an
20	immediate left, and you will then take another immediate
21	left down the stairs. You will go down to the first
22	floor and go to the right to the end of the street. Our
23	rally point's at the end of the street. Okay?
24	So we have an AED in our breakroom, which
25	is through it's through the office building

1	around the how would you describe, the best way?
2	MS. McDANIEL: Down around the corner to
3	the left.
4	MS. DAUGHERTY: Okay. Anybody in here
5	certified to use an AED?
6	Okay. So I'm going to I'm going to
7	ask, James, if we have a need of the AED, will you
8	will you obtain it and assist?
9	MR. PROTHRO: Yes.
10	MS. DAUGHERTY: Anybody here certified in
11	CPR?
12	Okay. I'm going to ask the gentleman in
13	the back that raised your hand, would you take the lead
14	on any CPR that is needed?
15	Also, I need someone to dial 9-1-1 in the
16	case of emergency. I want a designated individual.
17	MS. McDANIEL: I'll do it.
18	MS. DAUGHERTY: Mary. Well, I guess you
19	should, shouldn't you?
20	Okay. In the case of a active shooter in
21	the building, remember that you run, hide, fight.
22	There's provisions here. Obviously we would lock the
23	door, stay in the locked area, and follow the general
24	the general rules. I think you all are probably
25	everyone in here has had that training, so we're good

1	for that.
2	The other thing I will mention, I am here
3	in more of an observer status. I am not here the
4	team PHMSA is here to represent the actual position
5	of the program in the course of the discussion. So any
6	appeals or discussions should be directed to the hearing
7	official, Mary or Adam.
8	MS. STEVENS: Sorry about that.
9	MS. DAUGHERTY: Oh, one last item, break
10	time. I already have my caffeine, but I suspect others
11	may want some. There is a gift store, a little tiny
12	shop down on the first floor. As you walk through that
13	hallway, you can go down there at a break and grab
14	something to drink, a beverage.
15	Do they have coffee down there, Mary?
16	MS. McDANIEL: Yes, there's coffee.
17	MS. DAUGHERTY: Okay. So that is where
18	your vantage point will be.
19	Any questions related to safety, security
20	or convenience?
21	No. Okay. Great. Back to you.
22	MS. BALDWIN: Okay. So
23	MS. McDANIEL: Here's the official
24	sign-in.
25	MS. BALDWIN: Thank you.

1	So we'll begin with a round of
2	introductions just at the table so the parties can
3	familiarize themselves with each other. So just please
4	include your name and your title just for everyone's
5	reference.
6	For Sabine Pass, any witnesses that you
7	anticipate actually speaking, it will probably be a good
8	idea for you to introduce them now, too.
9	So I will start. I'm Kristin Baldwin. I
10	am the presiding official today.
11	MS. DAUGHERTY: Linda Daugherty. I'm the
12	deputy associate administrator for PHMSA for pipeline.
13	MS. McDANIEL: I'm Mary McDaniel, the
14	Southwest Region director.
15	MR. PHILLIPS: Adam Phillips, Southwest
16	Region attorney, Office of the Chief Counsel for PHMSA.
17	MS. STEVENS: Melanie Stevens, attorney
18	with Office of Chief Counsel, Pipeline Safety.
19	MR. KATCHMAR: Peter Katchmar, the
20	director of the Accident Investigation Division of
21	PHMSA.
22	MR. LEMMERMAN: Darren Lemmerman, AID
23	investigator.
24	MS. SINGH: Nishita Singh, Cheniere.
25	MS. KARAUS: I'm Bryn Karaus, associate

1	with Van Ness Feldman, outside counsel to Cheniere.
2	MR. VOELKEL: Kevin Voelkel, associate
3	with Bracewell, counsel for Cheniere.
4	MR. EWING: Good morning. I'm Kevin
5	Ewing. I'm with Bracewell, and I'm counsel for Sabine
6	Pass, Cheniere.
7	MR. MARKOWITZ: Sean Markowitz. I'm the
8	general counsel and corporate secretary of Cheniere.
9	MR. SHANDA: Good morning. I'm Doug
10	Shanda. I'm senior vice president of operations with
11	Cheniere.
12	MR. WELLER: Good morning. Mike Weller,
13	senior counsel, Cheniere.
14	MR. EWING: And if you'd like the
15	witnesses who I anticipate will speak, I'd be happy to
16	introduce them now
17	MS. BALDWIN: That would be nice.
18	MR. EWING: and then more fully with
19	their background later.
20	MS. BALDWIN: I appreciate that.
21	MR. EWING: Can we do that?
22	MS. BALDWIN: Yes.
23	MR. EWING: I'm looking at you, but don't
24	worry. So Paul Sullivan, expert on a variety of matters
25	related to safety. As I said, a more full description

1	later.
2	This is Paul Nielson. Paul Nielson is
3	with Cheniere. And I'm going to ask Paul to introduce
4	the other members of the group here.
5	MR. NIELSON: Good morning. I'm Paul
6	Nielson. I'm manager for regulatory affairs at
7	Cheniere.
8	MS. BALDWIN: Okay.
9	MR. NIELSON: I'll start with Layne
10	Boudreaux, who is production superintendent, Sabine Pass
11	facility. Mr. Maas Hinz, who is the maintenance manager
12	of the Sabine Pass facility. Terry Gallagher, from CBI,
13	who is one of our tank experts. We've got Joe Hoptay
14	from Matrix Engineering, who is another tank expert.
15	We've got Mark Bartel, from Stress
16	Engineering, who's an expert in metallurgy. And I have
17	Paul Sullivan, who is another tank expert and
18	consultant.
19	MR. SULLIVAN: Doubly introduced.
20	MR. NIELSON: Yes, that's again. Okay.
21	MR. PHILLIPS: Doubly important.
22	MS. BALDWIN: So you said what individuals
23	from CTI? Was it CTI?
24	MR. WELLER: CBI.

1	MR. EWING: CB&I.
2	MS. BALDWIN: CD&I. And that is?
3	MR. GALLAGHER: Chicago Bridge & Iron.
4	MS. BALDWIN: Okay. So routinely I turn
5	to the Region first for a presentation of the case, and
6	then I will turn to Cheniere to begin its case in chief.
7	So I'm going to just turn to Mary McDaniel at this time.
8	MS. McDANIEL: Good morning, everybody. I
9	wanted to give a little background on the date of the
10	incident we had on January 22nd, and as a result PHMSA
11	staff conducted an incident investigation. So members
12	from our Accident Investigation Division in Oklahoma
13	City sent representatives to investigate and the
14	Southwest Region had one person attend with them to
15	investigate the incident.
16	Based off the findings of the events that
17	were taking place, the Accident Investigation Division
18	recommended that a corrective action order be issued on
19	this case regarding their initial findings. So on
20	February 8th, the CAO was issued from PHMSA staff, the
21	Region director here.
22	So at the time I started with PHMSA at
23	the February the 20th of this year, so I am
24	responsible now for the findings and the implementation
25	of the CAO. And so our staff is doing that in

1	conjunction with the Accident Investigation Division.
2	But, as Kristin mentioned, a request for hearing was
3	issued was requested on February 16th within the
4	10-day timeframe, which has led us to this point.
5	PHMSA generally issues corrective action
6	orders without hearing for those that we felt that there
7	was an imminent threat. Based off the initial
8	investigation, our Accident Investigation Division,
9	along with the Southwest Region, felt that a CAO was
10	warranted, and so it was issued on February 8th.
11	So I guess that's a little background on
12	the issuance of the CAO. And so based off that, I
13	believe Adam will talk a little bit about some of the
14	information in the preparation of the CAO.
15	MR. PHILLIPS: Yeah. And don't let Mary
16	kid you. She restarted with PHMSA. She's been
17	here for
18	MS. McDANIEL: Yes. I'm sorry. I
19	MR. PHILLIPS: And I'm sure you know that.
20	Just to check, Julie, are you on the line?
21	Is that you who just came on?
22	MS. HALLIDAY: Yes, Adam, I am.
23	MR. PHILLIPS: Okay. Great. I just
24	wanted to confirm that. Okay.
25	MR. EWING: Will we

1	MR. PHILLIPS: Sorry.
2	MR. EWING: Sorry. Will we introduce
3	who's on the line? Is that possible?
4	MS. BALDWIN: Oh, I am
5	MR. PHILLIPS: Yeah.
6	MS. BALDWIN: My apologies.
7	MR. EWING: I apologize, Adam.
8	MR. PHILLIPS: No problem.
9	MS. BALDWIN: Can we Julie, now that
10	you have we already know that Joe Sieve and Sentho
11	White are on the line, but can you introduce yourself,
12	please, and just give us your title?
13	MS. HALLIDAY: Sure. I'm senior accident
14	investigator with the Accident Investigation Division
15	from out of Oklahoma City.
16	MS. BALDWIN: So there are just three
17	people on the line, is that correct, you, Sentho and
18	Joe?
19	MS. HALLIDAY: That I'm aware of, yes.
20	MS. WHITE: Yes.
21	MS. BALDWIN: Okay.
22	MR. PHILLIPS: Great. Thank you.
23	MS. McDANIEL: And Julie was one of the
24	incident investigators on site.
25	MR. PHILLIPS: Right, yeah. I wanted to

make sure Julie was on, because we'll talk to Julie in a

1

little while. But thank you all for the time. 2 3 Appreciate, you know, the opportunity to sort of discuss 4 the CAO -- this specific CAO. 5 We -- you know, obviously what we put out into the record on February the 8th is out there. I 6 7 just wanted to give a little bit of background: One, on 8 the question of, you know, what this hearing is going to 9 be about based on sort of how PHMSA typically approaches 10 hearings and CAO's where there hasn't been notice; two, 11 a little bit about the background of LNG because, you 12 know, obviously the Sabine Pass facility is -- it's 13 not -- it's a facility that's unique in some ways and we 14 think is -- you know, when we approached this facility 15 specifically with any kind of interaction, I mean, 16 typically we've had great interactions with Sabine and 17 will continue to, I assume, but it is a unique facility, 18 so there are some specific issues related to LNG that 19 obviously come into play here. And then I want to talk 20 a little bit, you know, about the -- the specific CAO we 21 have on hand. 22 So the standard for review in this case in 23 the matter of Chaparral Energy -- I'll give this to the 24 record as well so that we all have a copy of this. just going to -- I'm just going to be sort of 25

1	referencing it at this point, but I will put it in the
2	record.
3	It's a 2015 case, standards for review of
4	issuance of a corrective action order of specifically
5	this type, but we put out a CAO without notice. I just
6	wanted to read a little bit. Primary purpose of a
7	hearing following issuance of a
8	MS. BALDWIN: Sorry. Can you read the CPF
9	number, please?
10	MR. PHILLIPS: I absolutely can. Yeah.
11	Let me see here. 4-2015-5017H 5017H.
12	MS. BALDWIN: Thank you.
13	MR. PHILLIPS: Okay. Now, this case
14	specifically is dated October 8th, 2015. It's a
15	post-hearing decision specifically coming from PHMSA.
16	So our purpose primary purpose of the hearing
17	following the issuance of a CAO without prior notice is
18	to determine whether the CAO should remain in effect or
19	be terminated or amended.
20	So obviously, you know, what we have to
21	decide in the room today is from January the 22nd until
22	the issuance of the CAO, were was our action of
23	issuing the CAO on February the 8th justified? Once we
24	do that, you know, there's a question obviously
25	that's sort of the question of termination. Then

1 obviously the amendment issue can come in -- into play 2 as well, but there's this threshold -- the threshold 3 issue has to be addressed. 4 Whenever we look at CAO's -- whenever we 5 look at issuing a CAO, there's factors that we have to 6 consider. Some are specific to the facility, but 7 there's also some that are standard that we -- that we 8 deal with. One, characteristics of the pipe and any 9 other equipment used in the pipeline facility. So the 10 specific -- essentially the implements that we're 11 dealing with. Obviously the pipes, the steel, the 12 cryogenic steel, whatever it is, we look at that. 13 That's a factor that goes into play. 14 That's going to include age, manufacturer, 15 physical properties, of course, method of manufacture, 16 construction or assembly. All those things will come 17 into play. So that's one -- sort of our first standard. 18 Number two, nature of the materials 19 transported. Obviously in this case it's LNG. 20 why we are -- that's why we'll end up -- I will end up 21 addressing a little bit about the specific way that 22 PHMSA approaches LNG specifically, because that's one of 23 the key factors we have to look at whenever we issue or 24 whenever a CAO that we issue is being -- is being 25 evaluated.

1	Number three, the characteristics of the
2	geographical areas in which the pipeline facility is
3	located. This can be climate. This can be geology.
4	This can include soil characteristics, population
5	density, population growth, all that stuff.
6	And then four is a bit of a catch-all. It
7	says, "Any other factors the associate administrator
8	considers appropriate." And that's not something
9	that that's not something that is just wide open. We
10	obviously have to justify why we consider that
11	appropriate and certainly would will do so in any
12	circumstance and have tried to do so here.
13	So for to address specifically really
14	the LNG issue, LNG is called out as you all well
15	know, LNG is called out from our in our regulations.
16	We have 193 specifically addressing LNG. And, you know,
17	we believe certainly that LNG can be is a valuable
18	certainly a valuable commodity that we want to make sure
19	continues to operate. And obviously, you know, we've
20	had good relationships with Cheniere at Sabine Pass. It
21	is called out specifically, though, because of some of
22	the properties of LNG itself.
23	Now, this is not something that is you
24	know, this won't be news to Cheniere, but just to
25	reiterate, for the sake of the record, LNG obviously

1	being well, and let me let me actually let you
2	know what I'm looking at. What I'm looking at here is
3	the legislative history of our regulation, so this is
4	language that we have essentially adopted as the
5	regulator. And we've said, you know, "This language is
6	what justifies what we've done to regulate LNG
7	facilities."
8	So, again, it's not Adam telling you this.
9	It's not it's not Mary telling you this. It's PHMSA
10	saying, "This is these are the reasons why we
11	specifically pay attention to LNG in a way again, we
12	realize it can be done safely. We we're glad it can
13	be done safely, but we pay attention to it in a way that
14	is specific and can be particular."
15	So a couple of things we've called out in
16	the legislative language here for LNG for enacting the
17	final rule. Obviously, methane gas cooled to minus 260
18	degrees Fahrenheit, that's unique. One of the things
19	that's unique about LNG obviously is it can interact
20	with materials typical materials that other gases
21	can't, so minus 260 degrees Fahrenheit is a unique
22	property. It occupies 1/600th of its original volume,
23	so the potential for dispersion and expansion is unique
24	again within LNG.
25	And so you know, and I'm sure you know

1	this by now, I'm a lawyer. I'm not an engineer. So
2	where I say things where I start to say things that
3	sound like I'm an engineer, I will quickly pivot to
4	people who know a lot more than me, but hopefully I can
5	read from our enacting rules and still do it accurately.
6	We talk here also about the fact that LNG
7	can be hazardous because of its the specifically cold
8	temperature, obviously we talked about, flammability,
9	dispersion characteristics upon release. So, again,
10	having to do with the occupation of 1/600th of its
11	original volume.
12	For the purposes of and, Julie, I want
13	you to correct me if I'm wrong here if I get this
14	wrong. For the purposes of sort of a visual, if there's
15	a Coke can, say, or a soda can of LNG, that essentially
16	could expand in terms of volume for a typical gas to a
17	55-gallon drum. Is that right?
18	MS. HALLIDAY: That's correct, Adam.
19	MR. PHILLIPS: Okay. Great. So in terms
20	of just dispersion of volume, obviously that's one of
21	the unique characteristics of LNG that comes into play
22	whenever we have to interact with an LNG facility.
23	We that's we have to consider that as a unique
24	characteristic. Again, that goes into and
25	specifically for this, that goes into the second factor,

1	the nature of the gas or the product being transported.
2	So, obviously, you know, upon one of
3	the other factors we bring in here when it comes to, you
4	know, supplementary information that we sort of consider
5	and did consider when we called LNG out from the code
6	specifically is that when LNG vaporizes, it can
7	rapidly and we use these words. Again, these aren't
8	Adam's words can vaporize rapidly and the vapor may
9	remain close to the ground, disperse into the atmosphere
10	in the form of a cloud.
11	Obviously, that could be a problem. That
12	could be an asphyxiation problem and a flammability
13	problem. And some of the issues related to lower
14	explosive limit will also and did also come into play in
15	this in this circumstance.
16	So, you know, there can be CAO's are
17	always the reason PHMSA puts out CAO's is because of,
18	like Mary said, the imminent hazard. We don't while
19	we don't look at LNG as a particularly dangerous
20	product, we do look at it as a particular product. And
21	its particular characteristics did come into play here
22	for the CAO.
23	So let's talk about let me run
24	through I'm going to run through a timeline, a tick
25	tock, of essentially how this CAO came about and some of

1	the circumstances or some of the details surrounding the
2	events that led to the issuance of the CAO and try to
3	give a sense of the timeline here. So two people I will
4	be referencing during this and just to give them a
5	heads up partially Julie, you on the phone and,
6	Darren, I'm going to ask you as well, you know, a couple
7	of things probably along the way.
8	So January the 22nd, Cheniere filed an
9	NRC I think it was 1202595 I think that's right,
10	yeah reporting an LNG storage tank had experienced a
11	leak, resulting in a spill into containment. Okay. So
12	that's basically the afternoon on the 22nd.
13	On the morning of the 23rd, again, the
14	very next day, Julie, I believe you made the first call
15	and you talked to James McKeever was James McKeever
16	in the room? I'm not sure, but we'll get to all that
17	who provided that it appeared there was a leak in the
18	top fill line of Tank S-103. At this point all we were
19	dealing with was S-103.
20	That next day, again, within that hour
21	not the next day. I'm sorry. That same day, within the
22	hour, essentially AID, PHMSA's Accident Investigation
23	Division, as well as the Southwest Region, like Mary
24	mentioned, launched the investigation and decided to
25	really engage on the issue. Again, later that day,

1	Julie met with Paul Nielson and a few other people from
2	Cheniere in Houston, I believe it was.
3	Is that right, Julie?
4	MS. HALLIDAY: That's correct, at the
5	Cheniere Houston office.
6	MR. PHILLIPS: Okay. Great. Thank you.
7	And that there was a question of an alarm
8	on Tank S-103. There was some discrepancy as to whether
9	or not the alarm was triggered or accidentally
10	triggered, I believe, but that a technician did report
11	that LNG was escaping from secondary containment and
12	that there were visible tracks and cracks on the outer
13	tank, ice at the top of the tank and some paint had
14	spalled on the outer tank.
15	Now, Darren, can you talk a little bit
16	about what your concern would be initially finding
17	out might be initially finding out that there might
18	be cracks on an outer tank of LNG?
19	MR. LEMMERMAN: Well, the initial concern
20	is the outer tank of an LNG tank's made out of carbon
21	steel. It's not designed to be in contact with negative
22	260 degree Fahrenheit LNG. So the severe stresses
23	caused by the chilling and cooling at such a fast rate
24	will cause cracks in unknown locations. And the extent
25	of those cracks are fully unknown at you know, up

1	front and right away.
2	MR. PHILLIPS: And in terms of in terms
3	of sort of initial action, what did you think you
4	weren't involved at the time. I know that you
5	weren't you were sort of involved in the initial
6	push. But in terms of how PHMSA would approach any sort
7	of any sort of tank, much less an LNG tank, like
8	having outer cracks, what would you do typically?
9	MR. LEMMERMAN: What we would typically
10	do, obviously make the area safe, evacuate the areas to
11	safe zones, probably start reducing product inside the
12	tank as much as we can. You know, it's a lot of
13	unknown. It's hard to know what to do, so safety is the
14	first priority.
15	MR. PHILLIPS: Gotcha. Okay. Great.
16	Thank you. So and it is it is clear from those
17	conversations that Cheniere did initiate some actions to
18	isolate specifically Tank S-103. There was some
19	de-inventorying of the tank. I think I'm saying that
20	right, de-inventorying of the tank.
21	At that point it sounded like to us, at
22	least to our you know, what Julie was learning
23	from Cheniere folks, that there was no plan to bring in
24	outside experts. There was still a plan at the time to
25	kind of keep it inside. And there was some reticence to

1	share what Cheniere's sense of what might have gone
2	wrong.
3	It seemed to us again, you know, this
4	is this is sort of our initial investigation that
5	there may be some idea Cheniere may have some idea
6	what had gone wrong but didn't want to necessarily share
7	that up front or completely up front. There was
8	Tank S-103 was roped off and their sort of emergency
9	brigade, again, it sounded to us like it posted or it
10	essentially separated people from the area, took the
11	actions that we would obviously, you know, take
12	ourselves and would suggest people taking. So that was
13	good.
14	It did sound like also at the time that
15	the lower explosive limit did reach about 15 feet from
16	the tank. So essentially the cloud of LNG had reached
17	its lower explosive limit approximately 15 feet from the
18	tank.
19	PHMSA, again, on that next day or that
20	the day following the incident started making data
21	requests. The following day, the 24th, there were
22	obviously some pictures that passed back and forth.
23	Cheniere did its 48-hour update of the NRC report and
24	more information, again, pushed out.
25	The 25th, the following day, FERC visit

1	the site visited the site, performed some interviews,
2	took some pictures, collected some data. FERC began to
3	be on site.
4	Julie, on that 25th, it also sounded like
5	we you spoke with Paul Nielson. Was there some
6	question of finding something out about Tanks S-101 as
7	well as S-102 as well on the 25th?
8	MS. HALLIDAY: Right. So I initially
9	asked when we were on site if there were other alarms
10	that had gone off during the incident, and there wasn't
11	a certainty about it.
12	That was one of our data requests, so they
13	came back. But as we were talking about different
14	things that were happening, it's at that point that we
15	become aware that they had previously had some this
16	Matrix report. So previous excursions had happened on
17	Tanks 101, 102 and 103. This is the first time that we
18	learned that the problem is not just with Tank 103.
19	MR. PHILLIPS: Okay. Great. And at the
20	time, on the 25th, did you actually have the Matrix
21	report?
22	MS. HALLIDAY: We made the request for
23	that report and then we received it on the 27th.
24	MR. PHILLIPS: Okay. Great. And, again,
25	during this time, again, no well, we know that as

1	well as sort of as we're finding things out, we also
2	knew that Cheniere was taking actions and taking steps
3	that I don't think there was any question and,
4	Julie, correct me if I'm wrong, but I don't think there
5	was any question that the things we did know about that
6	Cheniere was doing were problematic at all to us at this
7	point. Is that right?
8	MS. HALLIDAY: Correct.
9	MR. PHILLIPS: Okay. Great. So on the
10	27th again, now fast forward a few days after
11	requesting it on the 25th we finally did receive a
12	copy of that Matrix report and, you know, for the first
13	time essentially had the chance to review it.
14	The 29th, two days after that, at this
15	point Tanks 101 as well as 102 seemed like they were
16	still in normal operation even though, again, on the
17	25th we had started to hear there might be some issue
18	with Tanks S-101 or some potential issues.
19	I don't want to I don't want to
20	characterize it meaning that anybody necessarily knew
21	exactly what was going on, but there might be some
22	issues on Tanks S-101 and 102 a few days before. But on
23	the 29th, it seemed like they were still in normal
24	operation.
25	There were some cold spots that were

1	identified, I believe, on Tank S-102 on that same day,
2	and then there was a report of some vapor seepage from
3	Tank S-101 from an annular space out of the bottom of
4	Tank S-101, again, on the 29th. This is as it evolves.
5	On the 30th, Tank S-101 was found to be
6	below design temperature, minus 40 versus minus 20. I
7	believe that's right. It continued to be about half
8	full of LNG.
9	MS. BALDWIN: This is Tank 101?
10	MR. PHILLIPS: This is Tank 101, yes.
11	MS. BALDWIN: Okay.
12	MR. PHILLIPS: And it's at this point
13	where it seemed like there might be again, there was
14	maybe an inkling a few days before this that there might
15	be an issue, but then there started to be maybe a more
16	serious question here from our folks after having found
17	this out. That there it was also clear on, again,
18	the 30th that vapors were emitting at 14 locations along
19	the base of the tank between the bottom plate and the
20	pile cap. There was
21	MS. BALDWIN: This is, again, just on
22	Tank 101?
23	MR. PHILLIPS: Yes. I'm sorry. Thank you
24	for clarifying. Yes.
25	We also asked about a contingency plan.

1	Julie, I believe it was you who asked about a
2	contingency plan requiring Cheniere to isolate the tank
3	when outside of design temperature. And that was
4	something that we did not were not able to get from
5	Cheniere.
6	On the 31st, we learned that Tank S-101
7	had been as low as and, Julie, correct me if I'm
8	wrong on this minus 250 degrees. Is that right?
9	MS. HALLIDAY: That's correct.
10	MR. PHILLIPS: Okay. And it had remained
11	below design conditions for over a week?
12	MS. HALLIDAY: That's correct.
13	MR. PHILLIPS: Okay. And Cheniere at this
14	point was still planning on bringing CB&I, as we
15	mentioned before, but CB&I was not yet on site. And
16	this is on the 31st.
17	By the 2nd, February the 2nd, Southwest
18	had also visited the site again with a separate group,
19	and there was a there was some sense that Cheniere
20	might submit or did submit and may have later retracted
21	a, you know, report on S-101. So it started to become
22	clear that we had an issue a specific issue on S-101
23	that needed to be addressed as well. There was also a
24	temporary repair plan for Tank S-103 and a temporary
25	heal plan for Tank S-101.

1	By the 6th, a few days after that just
2	a few days after that, it was I think both sides by
3	that time knew that there was going to be a CAO issued,
4	and Cheniere did start to take steps to seal up
5	Tank S-101. They did also we also did hear from them
6	that they thought as well they provided to us a sense
7	that the bottom plank plates of both Tanks S-101 and
8	S-103 may have been compromised. So obviously that
9	was February the 6th. And by that time, you know, two
10	days afterwards, we did issue the CAO.
11	So, you know, for PHMSA, again, this was
12	not this was not a decision that we ever come to
13	lightly. It was not meant to be a you know, when we
14	do a CAO, our whole purpose is really to
15	understanding the four factors that we have to deal
16	with. We want to make sure that we are we're getting
17	to safety. That's our number one job.
18	So as the as the circumstances of our
19	interactions with Cheniere continue from January the
20	22nd all the way to through February 8th just
21	prior to February the 8th really, you know, we felt, as
22	the information kept revealing itself, we needed to do
23	something. So that's why we issued the CAO that we did
24	on February the 8th.
25	So if it it was helpful for me visually

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to see some of the -- to really understand from our engineer some of what we're talking about here that might be the problems, but let me talk through a little bit about what we did on our CAO specifically and let -here we go, and make it clear kind of, again, why we came to this determination. So, you know, on the February 8th CAO, there were preliminary findings. Now, of note -- and this is something, you know, we always want people to know. CAO's are instruments that we -- you know, we recognize their importance and we also recognize that they have a certain -- they have a specific type, so that's why we name our findings preliminary findings. You know, we are not -- we're not waiting to do something here because of the question of imminent hazard. So we took a step because of imminent hazard, but we also recognize we took a step early and so we put things like preliminary findings. So, again, this interaction with -- our

So, again, this interaction with -- our interaction with Cheniere from January the 22nd through February the 8th, as well as what we put in our February the 8th CAO preliminary findings, we are always happy to be corrected on anything that is wrong or off or won't get us to safety, because that's our job one. You know, we're not here to do anything else but get to safety.

	so I just wanted to point that out in terms of the
2	instrument that we did bring.
3	But in terms of our determination for
4	necessity, on Page 4 of our CAO, there's a couple of
5	factors here. The presence of the Sabine employees and
6	contractors on site. You know, for us, obviously
7	protecting life and having safety on site is very
8	important. We recognize that that's absolutely the same
9	for you all. And, you know, we want to make sure that
10	part of the reason why, if not the first reason why, we
11	take any of these steps is to protect that life. So
12	that is an essential part of our determination here, and
13	we want to make sure that that is called out.
14	Secondly, potential for disruption to
15	major transportation modes, including highways and
16	waterways. In terms of, you know, not only this
17	facility itself but the nature of the product
18	transported, this is a unique facility. Sabine Pass is
19	a unique and special facility. So obviously it matters
20	what we do with you all, and we want to make sure that
21	we recognize that as well in this determination.
22	The hazardous nature of the product being
23	stored, we talked about this in terms of some of the
24	specific issues related to LNG itself. The
25	unpredictability of a brittle failure and possible

1	ignition sources.
2	And, Darren, I wanted to ask you a little
3	bit about that. Can you talk about why it matters that
4	there was there were cracks as opposed to maybe bends
5	or potential for bends?
6	MR. LEMMERMAN: Yes. The outside of the
7	tank is carbon steel and has a design criteria of minus
8	20 degrees Fahrenheit. So if it gets below that point,
9	it's it reaches a transition temperature. And at
10	that transition temperature, carbon steel basically
11	turns extremely brittle. And that brittle state and
12	additional extreme cold temperatures basically causes
13	pull and tension and just causes it to fracture like
14	glass at those temperatures. So it can behave very
15	unlike carbon steel does at normal temperatures.
16	MR. PHILLIPS: So we're talking about the
17	difference between an inner tank that can take the
18	temperatures and an outer tank that really can't deal
19	with the temperatures of the LNG. And we saw some
20	effects on that outer tank. Is that right?
21	MR. LEMMERMAN: Absolutely correct, yeah.
22	MR. PHILLIPS: Okay. And our concern
23	and we believe it's Cheniere and Sabine Pass's concern
24	as well is that if that material that's very
25	particular and very specific gets to that outer tank,

1	the outer tank really can't it can't be counted on to
2	fully contain it?
3	MR. LEMMERMAN: Right. It will not
4	contain LNG. It will fail.
5	MR. PHILLIPS: Right. Okay. And, Julie,
6	can you can you talk a little bit specifically about
7	the relationship that we saw and the potential for the
8	relationship that we saw in the issues that were present
9	on Tank 3, meaning the outer cracks, and then sort of
10	the what seemed to be sort of the building issues on
11	Tank 1 where we may have been seeing or how did it
12	look to us?
13	Could that be transitional? Was that
14	something that we could sort of we could pass over,
15	or how did we look at that?
16	MS. HALLIDAY: Yeah. So at this point
17	we're, you know, obviously working with other subject
18	matter experts at PHMSA and as well as our
19	consultants, and one of them being a structural
20	geotechnical engineer.
21	And what was uncertain then is, well,
22	could these cracks continue to propagate so that you're
23	getting greater failures of the tank, because it's still
24	under conditions that are below design temperature? And
25	at this point, he's suggesting that what needs to be

1 done is certain engineering analysis, and we've conveyed 2 this to Cheniere. And, again, they're bringing on board 3 4 additional subject matter expertise, but it's not, I 5 quess, happening quite as quickly as one would expect when you're having a situation that they're 6 7 experiencing. So we recognize that, you know, there's 8 still this uncertainty of how can these materials 9 continue to be subjected to these cryogenic 10 temperatures? How are they going to respond? 11 And, additionally, I guess there were a 12 couple of things that weren't mentioned, but we see that there's other issues, one being the potential design 13 flaws within the tank of the fill lines and how those 14 15 fill lines could have spilled the LNG into this annular 16 space. So there's certain hypotheses that are -- have 17 been put forward. 18 We're also learning that they've had some 19 issues with the instrument airlines freezing up and that 20 they had to use different valves than they usually use 21 and that one of those valves that they thought was 22 closed had inexplicably opened. And, you know, they at 23 this point go and physically disconnect the instrument 24 error so that that can't happen again. And they do that 25 to all the tanks, but we're still not certain why did it

2 So there just continues to be	
	a lot of
additional questions as to is this problem	contained, is
4 it contained within Tank 103, or is it goin	g to
potentially be a problem in the other tanks	as well?
6 MR. PHILLIPS: And two things	, Julie.
7 Thank you for mentioning the question of de	sign and
8 manufacture. For the purposes of the recor	d, were
9 from our understanding of all of the tanks,	were they
all designed similarly?	
MS. HALLIDAY: Tanks 1 through	h 3 are of
identical design and also all manufactured	by Matrix.
And Tanks 4 and 5 I'm sorry. They were	all designed
by Mitsubishi Industry Heavy Industries.	And Matrix
constructed Tanks 1 through 3 and Mitsubish	i Heavy
16 Industries constructed 4 and 5. 4 and 5 ar	e almost
similar. There are a few slight difference	s but are for
the most part a similar design.	
MR. PHILLIPS: Okay. Great.	Thank you.
20 And, secondly, you know, explain this to th	e lawyer in
the room who, you know, couldn't do the mat	h to be an
engineer. When it comes to actually finish	ing or
evaluating fully the issues on any of these	tanks, are
there particular problems that make them di	fficult
and more and that stretch out really the	ability to

do this assessment?
MS. HALLIDAY: Well, because you can't
visually assess. Right? You can't get close to the
tank as it's emitting vapors. You have to first stop
that before you can start doing some actual visual
examination or thermal scans. So just the not knowing.
Right? You don't know what's behind that wall.
MR. PHILLIPS: Right. So in the context
of so what we're looking at as these facts continue
to develop and we get closer and closer to what seems
like potentially a problem that may exist in more than
one of these tanks, it's not easy for us to assess or
for Cheniere to assess?
MS. HALLIDAY: That's correct.
MR. PHILLIPS: Okay. Great. Thank you.
So unpredictability, brittle failure issues, we talked
about that.
One of the other things we also we also
found out with this Matrix report was that there were
there was some past history and some question of similar
problems that had that had occurred before. And,
again, this was new information that we got with the
Matrix report. And incorporating that into our question
or our issue of imminent risk or imminent hazard was a
key part of this.

1	There were also and this goes back to
2	what Julie was just talking about. There's still
3	uncertainty about exactly what may be the cause of the
4	incident itself. This is obviously, you all know
5	this is a difficult environment to work in.
6	And in order to make any sort of
7	assessment, we recognize that it's going to cost time
8	and money in ways that were just hard to do and
9	impossible to do, I should say, really within January
10	the 22nd to February the 8th, and it's difficult. So
11	and we certainly want to acknowledge that subsequent to
12	that and really even before that that we knew you all
13	have been taking steps that have been helpful. So, you
14	know, I do I want to make sure that's in the record
15	as well.
16	And then, you know, maybe finally as
17	our in terms of our determination, the ongoing the
18	investigation to finding out what was actually
19	happened at the site continues to happen. It takes a
20	long time. It continues to happen.
21	It's including it sounds like CB&I is
22	on board and other, you know, outside experts have been
23	brought on board in order to really supplement, you
24	know, the staff that's there as well and as well as to
25	kind of supplement what we've, you know, been able to

1	try to add to the site.
2	So adding all of this up, you know, really
3	PHMSA took the February 8th action, you know, and,
4	again, an imminent a CAO was taken with the question
5	of imminence in mind in order to really more fully
6	understand and to help really all of us more fully
7	understand what was happening at the site. And it's for
8	those reasons that we ended up taking we ended up
9	issuing the CAO on February the 8th.
10	So what did I leave out, Mary?
11	MS. McDANIEL: Nothing. I guess the only
12	thing that I would add is that following an incident or
13	accident when there are those conditions that Adam
14	talked about, where we are unsure of the cause or the
15	extent of the damage that might have been that
16	occurred on the facilities, that's when a CAO would be
17	issued because the continued operation of that facility
18	is comes into question. So that further supports the
19	reason that this CAO was issued.
20	MS. BALDWIN: I have a couple of
21	questions. Maybe Mr. Katchmar can talk can speak to
22	this. The PHMSA's accident investigation team, how
23	does that liaison occur between investigators of that
24	team and Southwest Region personnel who would normally
25	investigate such incidents?

1	MR. KATCHMAR: So we received an NRC
2	report from the U.S. Coast Guard, and I immediately saw
3	LNG pulled into the dike area outside of the tank, which
4	never happens, cracks in the tank. That perked my ears.
5	I immediately called Julie, because she's
6	our LNG expert on the team. I sent another less
7	experienced person with her, because Julie was brand new
8	to our team and this other person had been on board for
9	almost a year. And we immediately called down to the
10	Southwest Region here and said, you know, "We have
11	something going on out at Cheniere and we would like for
12	you to be a part of it."
13	So we got one engineer from here to meet
14	up with Julie and our other engineer, and they, I think,
15	went to Cheniere offices here in Houston first to get
16	the lay of the land, do a little bit of background
17	investigation, find out really what was going on and if
18	it would be safe to even go to the facility. And I
19	think either later that day or the next morning they
20	went out.
21	MS. HALLIDAY: You know, Peter, just to
22	provide a little more insight, because we were flying in
23	we didn't get there until later in the pretty late in
24	the afternoon. So we flew into Houston, met in the
25	Houston offices. And then, because it's a bit of a

1	drive out to the facility, we drove out after that
2	meeting and then in the morning we attended the site.
3	MS. BALDWIN: So this is the morning of
4	the 23rd or the 24th?
5	MS. McDANIEL: 24th.
6	MS. HALLIDAY: The morning of the 24th.
7	Let's see. The accident's on the 22nd.
8	MR. KATCHMAR: Yeah.
9	MS. HALLIDAY: Yeah. We right. We met
10	in Cheniere's office the evening of the 23rd and then
11	were on site on the 24th.
12	MS. BALDWIN: Okay. Who was the Southwest
13	Region inspector?
14	MS. McDANIEL: Gene Roberson.
15	MS. BALDWIN: Gene Roberson.
16	MR. KATCHMAR: So just as a little bit of
17	a background, the accidents up until about a year
18	ago, the accidents were all performed by the region in
19	which they occurred.
20	And to provide a little more consistency,
21	PHMSA started up this Accident Investigation Division
22	down in Oklahoma City. And so our division took over
23	the response to all the NRC reports. And so we go
24	through and review them pretty much immediately upon
25	submission.

And if there's something big that happens
in a region, we will call the region and well, we'll
make a decision whether we are going to deploy or not.
And we will call the region and let them know that
something big is going on in their region and they're
welcome to join us. And predominantly that is because
the Region has the knowledge of the specific pipelines
that could be involved.
We have a general knowledge of all the
pipelines in the country but not the specific knowledge
maybe for that operator or that, you know, specific
situation. So we like to get the Region personnel, who
are familiar with that operator and that pipeline,
involved early on.
MS. BALDWIN: So can you give me an idea
of I know that you said you made a site visit and
that's when you determined that you would deploy a team
to investigate?
MR. KATCHMAR: No. I we
MS. BALDWIN: You just saw pictures?
MR. KATCHMAR: I received the NRC report.
MS. BALDWIN: Okay. Okay.
MR. KATCHMAR: And from what the or the
statements in that NRC report
MS. BALDWIN: Gotcha.

1	MR. KATCHMAR: that LNG had gotten into
2	the dike area outside of a tank was.
3	MS. BALDWIN: Significant.
4	MR. KATCHMAR: significant to me
5	MS. BALDWIN: Okay.
6	MR. KATCHMAR: critical.
7	MS. BALDWIN: And so, Ms. Halliday, can
8	you give me since you actually made a site visit, can
9	you give me just a more detailed description of what you
10	observed when you visited the tank and which tanks you
11	personally observed?
12	MS. HALLIDAY: Right. So the we were
13	down on the morning of the 24th. And Alex, another
14	accident investigator, and Gene Roberson from Southwest
15	Region and I were escorted to Tank 3.
16	So as you walk on the dike wall, they have
17	their EMT brigade positioned on the top of the dike to
18	make sure that nobody's going into the affected area.
19	And so we went down into the diked area so that we could
20	get fairly close, obviously within some safe distance,
21	to be able to view the cracks. And, you know, you can
22	see the ice had formed where the natural gas emissions
23	from the from inside the annular space are being
24	emitted and cooling that tank. So you can see the areas
25	that are affected.

1	You can also see on the tank where the
2	Perlite inside the tank has come out through those
3	cracks and you can see Perlite, the insulation that's in
4	that annular space that has come out through the tank
5	cracks and is on the ground within the diked area. You
6	can also see the spalling paint where it appears that
7	LNG has hit the outside of the tank and then, you know,
8	comes down the side.
9	So at that point, after we viewed it,
10	we've asked Cheniere to take photos for us because you
11	have to have an intrinsically safe camera to do that.
12	At that point, you know, we went back to the truck and
13	we took a tour of the liquefaction area and some of the
14	other parts of the facility because I had not been at
15	this particular facility before, so just to get a better
16	understanding of the lay of the land, the distance
17	between different types of facilities within that plant.
18	And then, you know, drove past the brigade to get an
19	understanding of what type of resources they have to
20	respond to emergencies.
21	And at that point, we went back and did a
22	debrief, you know, asked for we put together a data
23	request list and confirmed on both sides what that list
24	was. And then we left the facility.
25	I'm sorry. I'm still that's why I'm

1	not down there today is I when I got back, I ended up
2	catching pneumonia, so I'm just trying to struggle with
3	not coughing while I'm talking to you guys here.
4	MS. BALDWIN: Well, I thank you again for
5	your participation since but I did want to know, is
6	that the only time that you were actually physically in
7	the facility or did you return?
8	MS. HALLIDAY: No. That was the only
9	time
10	MS. BALDWIN: Okay. So
11	MS. HALLIDAY: I visited them.
12	MS. BALDWIN: So can you just walk through
13	in a little bit more detail and Adam briefly
14	mentioned before how you became aware of the issues
15	with the other tanks?
16	And I should note that we're sort of
17	variously referring to the numbers of these tanks, like
18	we're talking about Tank 101, 102 and 103. So I'll just
19	make an executive decision that we refer to them that
20	way going forward just so that we're all clear about
21	what we're talking about.
22	But can you give me just a more detailed
23	description of how you became how your team or the
24	regional staff became aware of the issues with the other
25	tanks?

Τ	MS. HALLIDAY: Sure. So, you know, daily
2	Paul Nielson and I, and also FERC, so we're trying to
3	set up some interagency coordination among FERC and
4	their LNG experts as well, so that we're trying to
5	not we're trying to ease the federal coordination for
6	Cheniere instead of having multiple people ask different
7	data requests and having different phone calls. So
8	we're setting up these calls pretty much daily and
9	submitting our data requests.
10	And the data requests had taken a few
11	days. I guess, you know, our first data request on the
12	24th, we start getting some those responses on the
13	29th. And as we kind of wanted a little bit each time
14	on the call and then request different reports, the
15	picture's becoming clearer that this isn't just an issue
16	with Tank 103, but it, you know, takes, I guess, a
17	little bit of questioning to get an understanding that
18	the Tank 101 and Tank 102 had at some point been
19	operating below design parameters.
20	Tank 102, we understand, warmed up fairly
21	quickly. The Tank 101, I guess we didn't grasp right
22	away that Tank 101 had stayed for so long below design
23	temperature. You know, we make the data requests, but
24	because it takes some time before those data requests
25	come back, it just took a while to understand exactly

1	what situation this tank was in. And during this time,
2	the Tank 101 continues to be kept in normal operational
3	use. It still has a large amount of LNG in it.
4	So I'm sorry. Is that answering your
5	question?
6	MS. BALDWIN: Yes. So did you so at
7	what point was there sort of a sense from an engineering
8	perspective that a CAO was necessary to address the
9	conditions on the ground? How did that lead to
10	MS. HALLIDAY: Well, really
11	MS. BALDWIN: issuance of the CAO?
12	MS. HALLIDAY: You know, really when we
13	understand that it's not just Tank 103, when it comes to
14	the point where it's Tank 101 and 102, but we don't feel
15	like there's affirmative understanding of, well, what
16	happened to tank to these tanks. Right?
17	There's still just a hypothesis going on.
18	And part of that Matrix report, when we read it on the
19	29th, says, you know, that there's certain
20	recommendations that the facility not be operated in a
21	certain manner, using the bottom flowlines. And, you
22	know, as it's becoming aware, well, the bottom flowlines
23	were used and they were used because there was some, you
24	know, equipment failure on instrument airlines.
25	And then additionally we find out that a

1	valve that they thought was closed and could not be
2	opened opened uncommanded. So it you know, the 29th,
3	now when we're understanding that all of these things
4	had occurred and there's still not an understanding of
5	why it occurred, it just and the other part that's
6	not coming on as quickly as I would have liked to have
7	seen is the additional subject matter expertise.
8	And recognize so the week of the 28th,
9	that next week, is the NFPA 59A meeting, so this is
10	primarily what the regulations requirements for LNG
11	facilities in the U.S. We are down at Cheniere's
12	headquarters, as they're hosting the group of LNG
13	subject matter experts in the U.S., to work on the
14	revision of the technical standard. So we're at
15	Cheniere's headquarters office starting on the 29th, so
16	we're there the week after the event occurred.
17	And we met with Cheniere while we were
18	down at their headquarters as well. And, you know,
19	there was some difficulty because we do like
20	videoconferencing to be able to understand exactly where
21	emissions are coming from and there's just some struggle
22	to get, I guess, information timely and in enough
23	detail.
24	MR. PHILLIPS: Julie, is it do you mind
25	if I ask her a question as well?

1	MS. BALDWIN: Yes.
2	MR. PHILLIPS: Is that okay?
3	Julie, is it fair to say that after we
4	after we got the Matrix report and there was a question
5	of vapor seepage with Tank S-101 and then subsequent to
6	that a team from Southwest went out there as well and
7	there were continued issues on S-101, that that's really
8	when we sort of tipped over in terms of thinking that
9	this was this was a CAO and we needed to really kind
10	of try to get a handle on the situation?
11	MS. HALLIDAY: Yeah. I think that's a
12	good summary of it, Adam.
13	MS. BALDWIN: Okay.
14	MS. McDANIEL: The Southwest Region staff
15	went out on February the 2nd?
16	MR. PHILLIPS: Yeah.
17	MS. BALDWIN: Okay. I think I have an
18	understanding.
19	Mr. Phillips, is there anything else you'd
20	like to present?
21	MR. PHILLIPS: Can I have one minute?
22	MR. EWING: Ms. Baldwin, while they're
23	conferring, may I ask you a personal favor?
24	MS. BALDWIN: Sure. We're
25	MR. EWING: You have such a soft and

1	lovely voice, but I
2	MS. BALDWIN: I'll attempt I am also
3	fighting a cold, but I will attempt to project
4	MR. EWING: Thanks.
5	MS. BALDWIN: past.
6	MR. EWING: Appreciate it.
7	MS. DAUGHERTY: I wish I'd have known
8	that. I would have sat over there.
9	MS. BALDWIN: It's much less temperate in
10	Washington, DC, than it is here.
11	MR. EWING: Well, I hear it's much more
12	pleasant here than in Washington.
13	MS. BALDWIN: Yes, it definitely is.
14	MR. PHILLIPS: Oh, one other thing. I
15	wanted to ask one more question.
16	So, Darren, you know, we term we talked
17	about cracking before and brittle failures. As a you
18	know, it's such a unique condition and one where LNG
19	being the specific product it was or that it is, you
20	know, we were having to deal with.
21	In terms of sort of cracks in the outer
22	tank, not only just spreading maybe potentially
23	unpredictably, were there any other concerns related to
24	cracking that caused us to really consider we might
25	need, you know, an instrument here that we needed to

kind of help to get a handle on?
MR. LEMMERMAN: Yeah. I mean, we really
didn't understand the extent of the cracking that's
occurring. And being in a cryogenic state could and
a lot of stresses are taking place, those things are
warming and still chilling, there was actually a lot of
water appurtenance that was about 50 percent all the way
around through the weld that was cracked and it's
possible that other cracks could interconnect and then
actually could cause a chunk of it that could crack,
circle back to it basically and fall out of the side of
the tank. It didn't occur that way, but we had no idea
how long those cracks would continue growing.
MR. PHILLIPS: So, again, continuing
with or dealing with unpredictable brittle failures,
the potential for them to interconnect, that was
something we were also concerned about?
MR. LEMMERMAN: Right. So if they were to
interconnect and with internal tank pressures
that could between a half a pound to a pound could
push that chunk of metal out of out of the side of
the tank, which would cause the Perlite to fall out.
And it's hard to say what would happen
after that point, because now the now the internal
tank is exposed to basically atmosphere temperatures

1	going back in there so
2	MR. PHILLIPS: So the unique system that's
3	essentially at stasis typically but is held at stasis by
4	particular circumstances, including this insulation, we
5	were concerned that that stasis might break or could
6	break down
7	MR. LEMMERMAN: There's
8	MR. PHILLIPS: maybe not might break
9	down but
10	MR. LEMMERMAN: There was potential for
11	that.
12	MR. PHILLIPS: Right. Okay. Thank you.
13	MS. BALDWIN: So is there anything else?
14	And now we'll turn back to the Region
15	MR. PHILLIPS: Yes.
16	MS. BALDWIN: if there's additional
17	testimony, but I just wanted to see if we've gone
18	beyond our break time.
19	MR. PHILLIPS: I think that's it, yes.
20	MS. BALDWIN: Okay.
21	MR. PHILLIPS: I appreciate it.
22	MS. BALDWIN: So it's 11:07. Let's come
23	back at
24	MS. McDANIEL: No. You're one hour
25	MS. BALDWIN: It's 10:07, so we're

1	actually not we're ahead of time.
2	MR. PHILLIPS: In Washington it's 11:00.
3	MS. BALDWIN: We're ahead of time so
4	MR. PHILLIPS: We're in Central time.
5	MR. EWING: Time flies when you're having
6	fun.
7	MS. BALDWIN: Time flies when you're
8	having fun.
9	Okay. So I can turn to Cheniere now for
10	its case in chief. And the Region obviously will have
11	an opportunity to present additional information and ask
12	questions later, but I just wanted to get a full some
13	overview of what the Region was presenting.
14	MR. EWING: Thank you. Good morning. It
15	is really good to be with you. I'm glad for this
16	opportunity. Cheniere, Sabine Pass really thanks
17	everyone who's participated not just today but in
18	leading up to today. It's an important opportunity to
19	talk. It's an important opportunity to understand and
20	share understanding all throughout the room. I think
21	that's what we're here for as much as anything. And it
22	takes time and effort on everyone's part.
23	What we have much to say, honestly.
24	And I think we start maybe with the simple proposition
25	that we requested to be heard today because there is not

1	and has not been an imminent safety threat to the public
2	that would justify a CAO. And what we'd like to do is
3	explain why that's the case.
4	I think that tracks the central feature of
5	what PHMSA is also interested in, which is safety and
6	getting to safety. So we're here to explain our view of
7	why the kind of safety threat that precipitated the CAO
8	was not, in fact, in evidence.
9	Now, to do that, we've already made some
10	introductions. And what I would suggest is that I make
11	a little bit deeper introductions when I call on people.
12	I think that will would be most efficient and orderly.
13	If at any time you have questions or would like to
14	just let me know. Maybe it's helpful also to talk a
15	little bit about a road map for how we would intend to
16	talk about all of these issues.
17	It might help to start with only a couple
18	of basics about the facility so that we have a visual,
19	for example. We can explain where is what, so you have
20	something to think about, because you're hearing about
21	references to Tanks 1 and 3 and so forth.
22	MR. PHILLIPS: Kevin, can I interrupt you
23	briefly?
24	MR. EWING: Yeah.
25	MR. PHILLIPS: I'm sorry. Somebody on the

1	phone Julie is having trouble hearing.
2	MS. McDANIEL: Can you move
3	MR. PHILLIPS: Can I climb over and
4	(Brief discussion off the record.)
5	MR. EWING: So in a moment I would suggest
6	briefly just giving you a sense of what the facility is.
7	I just think that that helps.
8	MS. BALDWIN: Sure.
9	MR. EWING: Also a little bit of
10	background on some of what Adam covered relating to the
11	timeline, not to impede it but to just push a couple of
12	things and verify certain things. And then I think we
13	really get to the meat of the matter, which really
14	relates to hazard and our understanding of threats and
15	hazards and how they played out in this particular
16	circumstance. And that has several different components
17	and they build on one another.
18	I am very, very well aware that we have
19	wonderful expertise in the room, including yours.
20	Nevertheless, I think it will be helpful if we build
21	toward an understanding. And I'm not going to waste a
22	lot of time with preliminaries, but it will be important
23	to do that.
24	So with that in mind, maybe, Maas, if you
25	can come up. Can we show thank you. Why don't you

1	come up here and you can point to things and so forth?
2	This is a simple aerial photograph,
3	obviously nothing special. We got it from Google Earth,
4	but it shows the facility. It's oriented correctly with
5	north at the top so you have a sense. There's a
6	waterway and then there's that sort of light area, which
7	is the facility itself.
8	And, Maas, introduce us to the facility
9	MR. HINZ: Okay.
10	MR. EWING: and remind us, please, of
11	your title and function at the facility.
12	MR. HINZ: Okay. My name's Maas Hinz.
13	I'm the maintenance manager at the facility.
14	MS. DAUGHERTY: We're going to turn on the
15	other projector
16	MR. EWING: No, no.
17	MS. DAUGHERTY: so that people
18	MR. EWING: no, no.
19	MS. DAUGHERTY: in the back of the room
20	can also see it.
21	MR. EWING: No. We would like not to do
22	that, and that was discussed earlier.
23	MS. DAUGHERTY: Well, we're going to have
24	people
25	MR. EWING: This is the

1	MS. DAUGHERTY: crowding that.
2	MR. EWING: participants and it's
3	important. We will shortly get to material that is not
4	appropriate to share, and so to forestall a lot of
5	flipping of machinery back and forth, which is what it
6	takes to turn that on
7	MS. DAUGHERTY: To show this?
8	MR. EWING: Not that isn't my concern,
9	but it's going to be disruptive to constantly flip this
10	on and off.
11	MS. DAUGHERTY: Defer to Kristin.
12	MR. EWING: Thank you. I think she is the
13	presiding officer.
14	MS. BALDWIN: I think that this is from
15	Google Earth again?
16	MR. EWING: Yeah.
17	MS. BALDWIN: I think that we can share
18	this with
19	MR. EWING: Then
20	MS. BALDWIN: Or at the
21	MR. EWING: Let's have a technical person
22	come up and flip it
23	MS. BALDWIN: It's just a little short
24	MR. EWING: because it's your
25	equipment, so we'll need that.

1	MS. McDANIEL: Let me just make sure I've
2	got the right
3	MR. EWING: I do think it's very important
4	as a participant who is an observer that we make sure
5	that the presiding officer has an opportunity to reach
6	those issues.
7	MS. DAUGHERTY: I understand.
8	MR. EWING: Thank you.
9	MS. McDANIEL: Is it on?
10	MS. BALDWIN: So just, again, for the
11	for the people that are on the phone, we're just looking
12	at a Google Earth map of the Cheniere facility right
13	now.
14	MS. McDANIEL: Is that good? Okay.
15	MR. EWING: Fundamentally our view, as you
16	laid out, is that this is an opportunity to adjudicate a
17	matter in hearing among the participants. And my goal
18	really is to present to the participants.
19	MS. BALDWIN: Uh-huh.
20	MR. EWING: So Maas
21	MR. HINZ: Okay. So Sabine Pass facility
22	is located on approximately a thousand acres of land
23	located between the Sabine-Neches Waterway on the
24	Louisiana side.
25	MS. BALDWIN: Could you point to the

1	waterway, just so that
2	MR. HINZ: The waterway is this here
3	MS. BALDWIN: Okay. Uh-huh.
4	MR. HINZ: between the Sabine-Neches
5	Waterway and Highway 82. This is the Louisiana side of
6	the Sabine-Neches Waterway. The facility itself has
7	five LNG storage tanks that are 160,000 cubic meters of
8	capacity, approximately 265 feet in diameter.
9	On the liquefaction side, we have four
10	essentially identical liquefaction trains at 4.5 million
11	tons nominal each. They are currently in operation and
12	we are in construction of a fifth train, which is
13	located there.
14	The export terminal is via and
15	originally import terminal is via the two jetties where
16	we have two on each jetty, we have four 16-inch
17	loading marine loading arms. That's essentially the
18	facility description.
19	MS. BALDWIN: So you have a waterway to
20	the left here?
21	MR. HINZ: Correct.
22	MS. BALDWIN: And then there's a highway
23	that is in yellow?
24	MR. HINZ: That's correct.
25	MS. BALDWIN: Here. Okay. And some of

1	these other like depressions, what are what are
2	those? How isolated is this facility? How far is it
3	away from
4	MR. HINZ: So if you were to go to the
5	to the east, Johnson Bayou is about eight miles.
6	MR. BOUDREAUX: Population-wise, it's
7	closer to ten, where the population really
8	MR. HINZ: 10 miles?
9	THE REPORTER: I didn't get
10	MS. BALDWIN: Johnson Bayou, I think he
11	said.
12	MR. HINZ: Johnson Bayou. If you were to
13	go to the north
14	MR. BOUDREAUX: Port Arthur.
15	MR. HINZ: Port Arthur, which is I
16	think 10 miles.
17	MR. BOUDREAUX: As the crow flies, it
18	would be probably six, eight.
19	MR. HINZ: Yeah, that's right. Yes, well
20	done. That's correct. And then across the
21	Sabine-Neches River is Sabine Pass itself, which
22	MR. BOUDREAUX: Maybe one mile.
23	MR. HINZ: Maybe one mile.
24	MS. BALDWIN: Can you just identify
25	yourself again, sir, for the

1	MR. BOUDREAUX: Yes.
2	MS. BALDWIN: court reporter?
3	MR. BOUDREAUX: I'm sorry. My name is
4	Layne Boudreaux. I'm the production superintendent at
5	the site, one of them.
6	MS. BALDWIN: Gotcha.
7	MR. BOUDREAUX: Just kind of helping Maas
8	out because I am familiar with the area. So as he said,
9	Sabine Pass would probably be more to the south and
10	west. It's approximately a mile, mile and a half from
11	the facility across the waterway.
12	MR. HINZ: So that would be over this way.
13	MR. BOUDREAUX: Bottom corner. Bottom
14	corner.
15	MR. HINZ: Yeah, yeah.
16	MR. BOUDREAUX: Do you mind if I point
17	this out to help him out?
18	MS. BALDWIN: Please.
19	MR. BOUDREAUX: Okay. So the Sabine Pass
20	area would be located in here. It's more it's kind
21	of off picture here. The Port Arthur area is off in
22	this direction. It's, as the crow flies, probably six
23	to eight miles in that direction. And the Johnson Bayou
24	community is approximately 10 miles to the east.
25	MS. BALDWIN: And the import terminals are

1	at the bottom?
2	MR. BOUDREAUX: This is this is the
3	location of our
4	MS. BALDWIN: Yeah. Gotcha.
5	MR. BOUDREAUX: berths, yes. And our
6	tanks and, as he said, the
7	MR. KATCHMAR: Can you will you tell us
8	which is Tank 1, 2, 3, 4, 5?
9	MR. BOUDREAUX: Yes. Tank S-101 is
10	located here, 102, 103, 104 and 105.
11	MR. EWING: Thank you, Layne. Good.
12	Thanks, Maas. Thanks, Layne. It's helpful to get a
13	sense of things.
14	You don't really have scale here, but
15	hopefully you've heard this is not nestled tightly in,
16	and, in fact, that because there's so much space
17	available, that ultimately also addresses and begins to
18	explain particular tank design that was used for all of
19	the tanks at the facility.
20	Now I want to talk really a little bit
21	about that to set the stage for what will come. Before
22	doing that, maybe we can no. I'll do that now. Why
23	don't you flip to that, please?
24	Well, just let people look at that for a
25	moment just to absorb it. There's nothing much to say.

1	You see the tanks. The orientation is you know,
2	north is that way. So there's a lot of foreshortening
3	obviously, but you get a sense of the scale. These
4	little bitty things are cars.
5	Close, please. Okay.
6	MR. LEMMERMAN: Is that Port Arthur in the
7	background then on the horizon?
8	MR. EWING: Well, I would have to look
9	closely. Probably.
10	Okay. Can you show us the schematic of
11	the what I'd like to do is somewhat sanitize, but
12	fundamentally it's useful to capture an important set of
13	points. You know, one of the things that PHMSA
14	emphasized is the same thing that we do. The words were
15	"getting to safety," and that is absolutely what this is
16	about for us. So we share that. And I think that was
17	recognized, which I think is important.
18	Another aspect of what was said is, is
19	this problem contained? And that ends up being a very
20	important framework in thinking about hazard and risk,
21	public threat.
22	We also heard a moment ago a reference to
23	learning that the LNG had escaped secondary containment.
24	And that's erroneous. And I'm not picking on that
25	phrasing, but it ends up being absolutely essential to

1 understanding threat and absence of threat. And we'll 2 spend time with that. The last thing I want to foreshadow is I 3 4 think we heard a lot concerning uncertainty, 5 uncertainties that drove, as we heard, a decision to 6 issue a CAO. And one of the things we can then talk 7 about is whether a CAO is the way and the tool to be 8 used to address uncertainties or is the tool to address 9 public threats of an imminent kind, because there are 10 other tools available with other standards to meet other 11 purposes. 12 So the design philosophy of a single 13 containment tank, which is the kind of tank used here, 14 is specific. It's different from second -- of, say, 15 full containment tank design. It's very specific. It's 16 the only one that's relevant to us here. There's some 17 important features that are enumerated. All of our 18 tanks are of that variety. 19 In a single containment tank, that inner tank -- I'm going to come behind you, if I may. 20 21 inner tank -- or what I'm referring to as the inner tank 22 here is made with a special metal with special 23 metallurgical properties that are sufficient to maintain 24 ductility -- observe -- ductility when in contact with 25 cryogenic temperatures, in this case cryogenic liquid.

1	And you see there the outer tank, which
2	really is the outer gray there, is made of different
3	material and has a different purpose. That inner tank's
4	purpose, hence its cryogenic capabilities, is to contain
5	this material. And as noted but not quite amplified
6	earlier by our colleagues at PHMSA, this outer tank has
7	different chemical metallurgical properties and it's
8	designed to hold up this structure.
9	It's designed to hold in the insulating
10	material in the annulus, which is the space between the
11	inner and the outer wall. And it is designed to
L2	maintain vapor pressure, which is to say this tank here
13	is not closed.
14	That's a suspended deck. Suspended deck
15	is not the roof itself, but the deck sits roughly on top
16	of that tank but allows vapor to boil off, as it's
17	called, and exit. It's designed to do that. The
18	boil-off gas is a natural the boiling off of gas or
19	vapor is a natural phenomena and one removes that in
20	order to maintain the cryogenic temperature of the
21	liquid. You want to keep it cold.
22	So functionally you have a significant
23	difference between the purposes of that inner tank and
24	the purposes of the outer tank, and that ends up being
25	very instructive about threat.

1 So the secondary containment for the 2 cryogenic liquid is not exhibited there. The secondary containment is not the outer tank. And so when LNG --3 4 if LNG and any secondary containment tank design leaves 5 the tank, it goes into secondary containment not at the outer tank wall but in the secondary containment in the 6 7 containment basin. That is by design. That is intended 8 to be the secondary containment. 9 What is significant about that is that 10 since that is the design philosophy of the tank and the 11 tank system, having LNG in the diked area is an 12 operational upset, but that does not mean that you are outside the designed parameters of the tank system from 13 14 a safety standpoint. 15 In fact, in this case, we never came close 16 to exceeding the safety standards associated with the 17 design capacity of the system. That's very, very 18 important to understand. We have experts who will help 19 unpack that and make that clear. I think from our standpoint, it helps to 20 21 understand the scale also of the containment area around 22 the tank. That isn't big enough for me to demonstrate 23 that scale. It's very, very large. It is on the order 24 of 180,000 cubic meters. It is sufficient to hold well 25 over a -- the full contents of an LNG tank if all of it

1 came out and it had been filled to the brim. So it is designed with specific features 2 3 in mind, including volume, to handle LNG coming out of 4 the inner tank. It is not meaningful that it comes out 5 of the outer tank from a safety standpoint unless there are a whole bunch of other factors that contribute. And 6 7 we'll talk through that. 8 I think what's important to understand basically, though, is that we have to look at the design 9 10 philosophy of this tank system in the context of the 11 specific facts of January 22nd in order to understand 12 whether or not the determination of necessity was well 13 founded. 14 That is based on an imminent likelihood of 15 serious harm to the public. That is a very important 16 standard. And when you issue a CAO, as this one was, on 17 that standard basis, you're telling the public that you 18 think there's a likelihood of serious harm to them. 19 that is a very important bridge that was crossed by 20 PHMSA, and it was not warranted. That's why we're here. 21 So what I'd ask is maybe, Layne, if you 22 could come up. I just want to talk about a couple of 23 things relating to the timeline. And why don't you go 24 over here --25 MR. BOUDREAUX: Sure.

1	MR. EWING: so people will hear you.
2	We won't go through all of it. I didn't
3	know that Adam would do that. I appreciate that.
4	What fundamentally was happening before
5	the 23rd? Were we filling? Were we not filling? Just
6	operationally, what was going on with the tank? Were
7	we
8	MR. BOUDREAUX: We were filling the tank
9	at the time.
10	MR. EWING: Okay. So you were filling the
11	tank?
12	MS. BALDWIN: May I ask, this is 101?
13	MR. BOUDREAUX: Tank 3.
14	MR. EWING: This is Tank 3.
15	MS. BALDWIN: Tank 3. Okay.
16	MR. EWING: The release of LNG from the
17	inner tank into the designed containment space was on
18	Tank 3.
19	MS. BALDWIN: Okay. Or 103.
20	MR. EWING: There it is technically
21	called S stroke 103.
22	MS. BALDWIN: Okay.
23	MR. EWING: I think for the sake of
24	brevity, if you'll allow me just to say Tank 3.
25	MS. BALDWIN: Yeah, that's fine.

1	MR. EWING: We do.
2	MS. BALDWIN: Let's just refer to it
3	throughout the proceedings as Tank 3, okay, just for my
4	own sanity. Okay.
5	MR. EWING: Yeah. That they're just
6	numbered that way, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105.
7	MS. BALDWIN: Gotcha.
8	MR. EWING: Even we at the company tend to
9	say 3, 4, 5.
10	Okay. So it was filling. And just tell
11	us a little bit, when and how was a release first
12	observed?
13	MR. BOUDREAUX: We had an operator that
14	was in the area. He had a visual observation that we
15	had an issue with the tank in terms of vapor.
16	MR. EWING: Okay. What did he see?
17	MR. BOUDREAUX: He saw at the time he
18	observed vapor coming out of the tank. Immediately he
19	made a call to the control room.
20	MR. EWING: So what time is that that he's
21	discovering that, roughly?
22	MR. BOUDREAUX: That was 21:20
23	approximately.
24	MR. EWING: So military time. Normal
25	time, that's

1	MR. BOUDREAUX: 9:20.
2	MR. EWING: And 10:20?
3	MR. HOPTAY: 9:20.
4	MR. BOUDREAUX: 21:20 is 9:20. Is that
5	correct?
6	MR. EWING: 21:20?
7	MR. BOUDREAUX: Yes.
8	MR. EWING: Okay.
9	MR. KATCHMAR: The date.
10	MR. EWING: The 22nd.
11	MR. BOUDREAUX: The 22nd, January 22nd.
12	MR. EWING: And you said he took an
13	immediate action? What was that?
14	MR. BOUDREAUX: Immediate action was he
15	notified the control room, and which the notification to
16	the control room excuse me. They closed the finger
17	rack valves, which stopped rundown to the tank.
18	MR. EWING: Okay. So to translate that
19	into my terms, finger rack valve rundown, is what you're
20	saying they took the mechanical measures to stop filling
21	the tank?
22	MR. BOUDREAUX: Yes. They closed the
23	valves mechanically to stop any LNG production to that
24	tank.
25	MR. EWING: And that happened in a

1	timeframe of minutes?
2	MR. BOUDREAUX: Minutes.
3	MR. EWING: Okay. And there was a gas
4	detection alarm
5	MR. BOUDREAUX: Yes.
6	MR. EWING: going off as well from that
7	timeframe. Is that right?
8	MR. BOUDREAUX: We did have a gas
9	detection alarm approximately eight minutes after that
10	notification came in.
11	MR. EWING: So 21
12	MR. BOUDREAUX: 28.
13	MR. EWING: 28ish. Okay. And a number
14	of things then ensued. We have an emergency response
15	team as well. You've heard about PHMSA's. Was that
16	contacted and mobilized?
17	MR. BOUDREAUX: Yes. They are the
18	emergency response team was contacted approximately
19	21:35. Let me refer to my notes just to make sure.
20	Yes, they were activated and they were to basically
21	secure the area, make sure no personnel could get into
22	the area.
23	MR. EWING: And what happened to personnel
24	at the site? Did they go about their business or did
	at the site: Did they go about their business or did

1	MR. BOUDREAUX: So
2	MR. EWING: muster up?
3	MR. BOUDREAUX: Yeah. A plant emergency
4	address system was used that alerted all personnel in
5	the facility to muster. From that point, our emergency
6	management team was activated and
7	MR. EWING: So you have a response team
8	and you have an emergency management team?
9	MR. BOUDREAUX: Yes.
10	MR. EWING: Got it.
11	MR. BOUDREAUX: And soon after the muster
12	was issued, then everybody was accounted for.
13	MR. EWING: Okay. How many people were
14	there?
15	MR. BOUDREAUX: A hundred and I don't
16	have the exact number. 117, I believe. Let me see if I
17	have that in my notes.
18	MR. EWING: Slightly over a hundred?
19	MR. BOUDREAUX: Slightly over a hundred.
20	MR. EWING: The count number was. And the
21	observation of material coming out of the tank, was it
22	all the way around the tank? Was it within a specific
23	area?
24	MR. BOUDREAUX: No. It was it was in a
25	specific area approximately approximate area of 50 by

1	50 roughly so
2	MR. EWING: Is that feet?
3	MR. BOUDREAUX: Feet. Excuse me. Feet.
4	Where ice and vaporization was observed along with some
5	Perlite. It's just real difficult to determine exactly
6	how much LNG. It wasn't like a liquid pool that you
7	could just make an observation. And that was estimated
8	to be about 39 cubic meters
9	MR. EWING: Okay.
10	MR. BOUDREAUX: of LNG.
11	MR. EWING: Thank you.
12	Why don't I ask Paul to come up and we can
13	talk a little bit about the interactions with PHMSA
14	and
15	MR. SULLIVAN: Which Paul?
16	MR. EWING: Paul Nielson.
17	MR. SULLIVAN: Oh, sorry, Paul.
18	MR. EWING: We've got too many Pauls.
19	MS. KARAUS: He's ready.
20	MR. EWING: Thanks. We're trying to
21	condense this a little bit since you've heard some of
22	it. But, Paul, remind us of your background and
23	function at the at the facility, the company.
24	MR. NIELSON: So I'm the manager for
25	regulatory affairs. I worked for 28 years in the

1	nuclear industry over on the operations side and ran
2	oversight.
3	MR. EWING: So you probably need to step
4	closer to a mic
5	MR. NIELSON: Sure.
6	MR. EWING: is my guess. And so a
7	report was made from Sabine that night, the 22nd?
8	MR. NIELSON: That's correct.
9	MR. EWING: When?
10	MR. NIELSON: Approximately one hour after
11	the event was discovered, as Layne just talked about.
12	MR. EWING: And this was
13	MR. NIELSON: National Response Center was
14	informed via telephone.
15	MR. EWING: Okay. And the NRC is the one
16	that distributes that knowledge
17	MR. NIELSON: That's correct. That's
18	MR. EWING: centrally.
19	MR. NIELSON: That's correct.
20	MR. EWING: And when did you first have
21	contact with PHMSA specifically or the company?
22	MR. NIELSON: So PHMSA, we were
23	contacted or we spoke with PHMSA the next morning, as
24	relayed earlier. Archie McKeever had a conversation
25	with Julie Halliday and also exchanged an update email

1	with Julie Halliday the morning of the 23rd.
2	MR. EWING: And when did you first
3	visit when did you have a chance for Cheniere and
4	Sabine Pass to be in person visiting with PHMSA?
5	MR. NIELSON: So we visited first on the
6	evening of the 23rd, as was discussed previously. PHMSA
7	came to the Houston offices.
8	MR. EWING: All right.
9	MR. NIELSON: And we had both a
10	teleconference with FERC that evening, and we also had
11	three PHMSA personnel in our office to share information
12	on the evening of the 23rd.
13	MR. EWING: And then I think there was a
14	site visit?
15	MR. NIELSON: That is correct. On the
16	24th, the next day, there was a site visit, which
17	started in the morning. And, as was discussed earlier,
18	we had a tour, exchanged information, answered questions
19	and concluded in the afternoon.
20	MR. EWING: So that site visit involved
21	PHMSA personnel as well as Sabine personnel within a
22	couple of days walking the site?
23	MR. NIELSON: That's correct.
24	MR. EWING: Going to the tank area?
25	MR. NIELSON: That's correct.

1	MR. EWING: Did they enter the dike area?
2	MR. NIELSON: Yes, we did.
3	MR. EWING: You entered the dike area. So
4	this would suggest that this is an investigative purpose
5	as opposed to part of an emergency response to a call?
6	MR. NIELSON: That was my understanding,
7	yes.
8	MR. EWING: Would one otherwise have
9	people in a containment dike?
10	MR. NIELSON: I would not go in a
11	containment dike unless it was for investigative
12	purposes.
13	MR. EWING: Right. And what happened in
14	the dialogue with PHMSA ensuing after the visit?
15	MR. NIELSON: So
16	MR. EWING: Was there further exchange of
17	information?
18	MR. NIELSON: There was an exchange of
19	information. As Julie discussed previously, PHMSA gave
20	us questions. We agreed on what those initial questions
21	were. That list progressed as our interactions went on
22	through the week.
23	We had several phone calls, almost daily
24	phone calls with numerous personnel on both sides, FERC
25	and PHMSA, throughout that first week. And then we had

1	an additional site visit by the Southwest Region
2	personnel on the following Friday.
3	MR. EWING: And are questions coming in
4	from the PHMSA folks?
5	MR. NIELSON: Yes. Typically the cycle
6	would be we would have a teleconference. As we would
7	discuss information, it would generate questions. We
8	would then work on answering those questions and forward
9	that information on to PHMSA and FERC.
10	MR. EWING: And how was that done? Was
11	that managed through tracking documents and other ways
12	to maintain order in the Q and A?
13	MR. NIELSON: Yes, it was. We PHMSA
14	captured all the questions in a spreadsheet and would
15	forward that to us. There was some redundancy in the
16	questions, but for the most part they were they were
17	tracked. And then we responded to those questions as we
18	had the information available.
19	MR. EWING: And the group that is
20	assisting in responding to those questions includes lots
21	of folks?
22	MR. NIELSON: Lots of folks. We actually
23	stood up a technical team at the site, which consisted
24	of our on-site experts and also many of the of our
25	persons you see in the room today, Mark Bartel, Joe

1	Hoptay, Terry Gallagher.
2	And so we have teams of people working on
3	gathering and vetting the information, making sure it
4	was correct, that we were going to that information
5	we were giving to PHMSA was correct that was asked for,
6	and then getting that to PHMSA.
7	MR. EWING: Was there a regular briefing
8	that occurred or a pattern of briefing?
9	MR. NIELSON: So there was we had a
10	we went to a weekly meeting. We were doing weekly
11	briefings. We were also sending daily reports on the
12	status of the tanks.
13	MR. EWING: How would you characterize the
14	overall flow? It sounds pretty dynamic.
15	MR. NIELSON: Very dynamic. The questions
16	were numerous and they varied. And we did our best to
17	understand the questions and provide the answers
18	requested.
19	MR. EWING: Thank you. And did the did
20	further site visits occur after that initial site visit
21	within a couple of days?
22	MR. NIELSON: So we had the initial site
23	visit on Wednesday following the following the event.
24	MR. EWING: So the event was on a Monday?
25	MR. NIELSON: The event was on a Monday.

1	We had the initial site visit on Wednesday. There was a
2	FERC visit on a Thursday. And then the following
3	Friday, which I believe would have been the 2nd of
4	February, we had an additional site visit from PHMSA and
5	Southwest Region personnel.
6	MR. EWING: And so the 2nd of February.
7	The date of the CAO is the 8th of February, so
8	MR. NIELSON: Correct.
9	MR. EWING: a few days later.
10	Did you have communicated to you at any
11	time from PHMSA were you aware of anyone hearing from
12	PHMSA that they felt, for example, their lives were in
13	jeopardy while they were on our site?
14	MR. NIELSON: No, I did not.
15	MR. EWING: Did you yourself have that
16	concern?
17	MR. NIELSON: I didn't.
18	MR. EWING: Okay. Thank you.
19	On the 8th, the CAO issues and as we've
20	talked about, the standard for issuing that is not based
21	on uncertainty. It is based on threat. And a finding,
22	especially for a no notice CAO such as this one,
23	requires that there's an imminence and immediacy that
24	disallows even having a hearing to talk. And there has
25	to be a probability, a likelihood of serious harm to the

1 public. And so it needs to be founded on a factual understanding what the mechanism would be and why that 2 threat exists at that time. 3 4 There are other important tools that PHMSA 5 has to deal with the exploration of uncertainties that are not based on immediate likelihood of public harm. 6 7 And those tools are often more appropriate when one does 8 not have that threat, as we didn't here. 9 So we have four main contentions about 10 that CAO. We identified eight issues in our request for 11 hearing. But time being tight, we've tried to find a 12 way -- and I think I have -- of consolidating them into 13 four buckets, covering them, I think, in an efficient 14 way. 15 The first one is the most important. 16 Thank you. The first and I think foundational one is 17 that the CAO wasn't warranted because the incident did 18 not substantially or imminently endanger public safety, 19 did not meet that standard, given the nature as well as 20 the scope of the incident, as well as the effectiveness 21 of the design involved in the incident, the tank design, 22 and given the responsive measures that were taken as 23 well, and that this was well understood and 24 understandable before the decision to issue a CAO was 25 made.

1	The second contention is that the CAO
2	treats Tank 1 and Tank 3 as though they present the same
3	concern. They do not. There are very important
4	distinctions between them that did not justify requiring
5	the same actions in the CAO to be attributed to both of
6	them.
7	The third is that there are key safety
8	determinations safety-related determinations that
9	underlie the CAO that rest on material errors,
10	misunderstandings, whatever you want to call it,
11	incorrect findings and assumptions basically, about what
12	the status of the tanks and the facility was at the time
13	it was issued. And in this way, one can see, and we'll
14	go through it, these errors are errors in the very
15	factors and considerations they enumerated that led them
16	to find the hazard that they reached. So these errors
17	are material to the determination that was made.
18	And the last issue is that the information
19	request, which is embedded in the CAO, is frankly
20	impracticable, and that's a different kind of issue than
21	the other three contentions. But since this is our
22	opportunity to explore all aspects of the CAO that are
23	significant, that's one we need to address. We'll spend
24	most of our time on the first one, because this is about
25	safety as much as anything else.

	so with that in mind, why don't we just
2	dive into that first chapter, if you will, which is
3	whether or not there was a public safety threat
4	sufficient to issue a CAO. The legal standard, which
5	I'd like to flip up on Slide 13, this is grabbed and
6	paraphrased closely from the regs. You'll be very
7	familiar with it, but just to cast it before us.
8	Essentially there are two determinations
9	that are necessary for this type of CAO, because it was
10	issued without notice. And I've stated it a few times.
11	One of the critical differences between them or useful
12	differences is that one of those standards really
13	relates to the severity of the threat, and the other
14	really relates to the imminence of it as well as, if you
15	will, imminence and scale of threat combined. That
16	temporal element of imminence is important to the no
17	notice aspect of the CAO. And so our contention is that
18	these standards were not, in fact, met here.
19	It is illuminating, I think, to understand
20	that the events occurred on the 22nd of January. People
21	are on site within a couple of days, learning about
22	what's going on, which is not consistent with believing
23	there is an imminent likelihood of significant threat.
24	And it takes 17 days to reach a conclusion that they're
25	going to issue that CAO. There is not in the

1	intervening period a deterioration of the condition of
2	those tanks. There is not in that period an escalation
3	of any aspect of the incident that started and stopped
4	on the 22nd of January.
5	So we want to explore that. To do that,
6	I'm going to ask Joe to join us. Joe is one of our
7	outside experts. And if you would, when you get up
8	here, introduce yourself a little bit?
9	MR. HOPTAY: I'm Joe Hoptay. I work for
10	Matrix PDM Engineering.
11	MR. EWING: There's the mic. Thanks.
12	MR. HOPTAY: Okay. I've been doing this
13	for 39 years. And I'm the manager in plate structures
14	and concrete structures for Matrix PDM.
15	MR. EWING: So I want to ask a real expert
16	as opposed to me to talk a little bit about that design
17	philosophy to get it toward flat, which is what we need
18	to do. We need to connect the two dots here. Do we get
19	to threat?
20	So remind us again in your own words as an
21	expert, what is the design philosophy that's relevant
22	here to a zero containment tank like Tank 3?
23	MS. BALDWIN: And just before you get
24	there, I'd just like to understand. So were you engaged
25	as part of the investigation into this incident or you

1	were involved with Cheniere's design philosophy of these
2	tanks before?
3	MR. HOPTAY: No. I was engaged by
4	Cheniere after the event.
5	MS. BALDWIN: After the event.
6	MR. HOPTAY: I got on site the 29th of
7	January.
8	MS. BALDWIN: Gotcha. So he's test
9	he's familiarized himself with the design of these tanks
10	and is testifying to that?
11	MR. EWING: He's very familiar with it.
12	MS. BALDWIN: Gotcha.
13	MR. EWING: That's right. Thank you.
14	I will note, by the way, that to the
15	extent there was a concern about expertise, we have an
16	enormous amount in the company, but we also have good
17	reach to others, and that was in play very quickly.
18	So I know the slide isn't relevant to you
19	so ignore that.
20	MR. HOPTAY: I was going to ask if you
21	could put up the slide that was up.
22	MR. EWING: Sure. Let's do that. Can you
23	put up the design slide from that I put out earlier?
24	It's probably 2 or 3.
25	MR. HOPTAY: That one, yes, please.

1	MR. EWING: Thanks.
2	MR. HOPTAY: So the first thing that you
3	have to recognize, and it was brought out earlier, is
4	that there's really two structures there. There's the
5	inner tank, which is the primary container, and the
6	outer tank, which is not the container. It's just
7	the it's just the pressure boundary.
8	The inner tank is supported on
9	load-bearing insulation. Some of this I'm repeating,
10	but it it's worth mentioning. The load from the
11	inner tank is passed through that load-bearing
12	insulation directly to the outer tank or to the
13	foundation. So there's no dependence on the outer tank
14	to take the liquid flow to the foundation.
15	The outer tank is a pressure barrier and
16	an insulation jacket barrier that keeps the moisture
17	from contaminating the insulation and also prevent vapor
18	from coming out. It's a the outer tank is has a
19	dome roof and a suspended deck. That's a
20	self-supporting dome roof and the deck is nothing more
21	than a ceiling. Okay?
22	The outer tank, annular space about three
23	feet. There's fiberglass insulation on the outside of
24	the inner tank and then Perlite in the rest of the
25	annular space.

1	MS. BALDWIN: Could I just ask a question?
2	What is the what is sort of the characteristic of
3	Perlite insulation? I know what fiberglass is,
4	obviously.
5	MR. HOPTAY: It's granular. It's volcanic
6	ore that's popped in a hot oven.
7	MS. BALDWIN: Okay.
8	MR. HOPTAY: And when it when that
9	pops, it creates a lot of interstitial spaces that work
10	very well as an insulator. It's inorganic.
11	MS. BALDWIN: So is it it's not
12	attached. It's just sort of
13	MR. HOPTAY: No. It's a powder.
14	MS. BALDWIN: loose fill
15	MR. HOPTAY: Right.
16	MS. BALDWIN: that is in the annular
17	space?
18	MR. HOPTAY: In fact, when they when
19	you fill it, there is the Perlite is filled towards
20	
16	here. You put vibration basically magnets that
21	vibrate the tank
21	
	vibrate the tank
22	vibrate the tank MS. BALDWIN: Uh-huh.

1	fiberglass or you do the fiberglass
2	MR. HOPTAY: No.
3	MS. BALDWIN: first and then you have
4	the Perlite insulation outside?
5	MR. HOPTAY: The fiber the fiberglass
6	is against the tank and then Perlite the rest of the
7	way. And it's actually wrapped to the tank with cables.
8	MS. BALDWIN: So it's not necessarily
9	you said it's wrapped to the tank. Okay.
10	MR. HOPTAY: It's hung from the very top.
11	MS. BALDWIN: That does make sense.
12	Gotcha.
13	MR. HOPTAY: It's bound together, hung
14	from the top. And then to keep it against the tank, you
15	stretch a cable from the top to the bottom. As it comes
16	around, it pushes against the tank.
17	MS. BALDWIN: So it's not ultra
18	compressed?
19	MR. HOPTAY: No. You don't want it ultra
20	compressed.
21	MS. BALDWIN: Because there's space there
22	for some overflow of material?
23	MR. HOPTAY: Right. It the it's
24	much easier for things to flow the gas to flow
25	through the Per through the fiberglass than the

1	Perlite.
2	MS. BALDWIN: Okay. Gotcha.
3	MR. HOPTAY: Perlite is much more of a
4	tortuous path.
5	MS. BALDWIN: Gotcha. Thank you.
6	MR. KATCHMAR: The cable holds the
7	fiberglass only.
8	MR. HOPTAY: Right.
9	MS. BALDWIN: The cable holds the yeah,
10	uh-huh.
11	MR. KATCHMAR: The fiberglass is right
12	against the inside tank and then the annular space has
13	the Perlite.
14	MS. BALDWIN: Gotcha.
15	MR. HOPTAY: Right. So the plank gets put
16	on first, wrapped. And then through the Perlite fill
17	ports, the Perlite is poured in or actually injected in
18	so
19	MS. BALDWIN: That's helpful.
20	MR. EWING: So, Joe
21	MR. HOPTAY: Yes.
22	MR. EWING: continue to tell us a
23	little about what the containment philosophy is for this
24	kind of a design.
25	MR. HOPTAY: Right. For this kind of

1	design, because the outer tank, as was mentioned
2	earlier, is not designed to take that it's a carbon
3	steel. It won't take cryogenic temperatures. There's a
4	remote dike.
5	Now, the dike is sized for the total
6	capacity times 110 percent. So there's it's not just
7	what's it's not just where you would normally operate
8	the tank. It's if it was at its max level and something
9	happened, and then there's 10 percent more than that.
10	And it's contained by that remote earthen dike.
11	MS. BALDWIN: Uh-huh.
12	MR. EWING: And this design, we'll talk
13	with Paul Sullivan in a moment about that. This kind of
14	a design is set to standards. Is that correct?
15	MR. HOPTAY: Yes. The 110 percent is from
16	59A.
17	MR. EWING: Okay. And 59A is the
18	NFPA 59A
19	MR. HOPTAY: Right.
20	MR. EWING: which is a National Fire
21	Protection Association code
22	MR. HOPTAY: Yes, for LNG storage.
23	MR. EWING: Good. And it's incorporated
24	by reference, the particular edition of it, into the
25	regulations?

1	MR. HOPTAY: Yeah.
2	MR. EWING: Good. Are there other
3	important things you wanted to contribute on that?
4	MR. HOPTAY: The important thing is that
5	you have two separate structures. The primary
6	container, the LNG tank, has not had any problems. It
7	was designed it's functioned as it is. It's an
8	operational consideration that caused this problem, not
9	a containment problem of the primary container.
10	MR. EWING: So I want to explore that one
11	more sec and then maybe ask Paul to come up and expand
12	on that. We're talking about an operational issue as
13	opposed to shall I call it a structural issue
14	MR. HOPTAY: Yes.
15	MR. EWING: or an issue as to the
16	integrity of the containment?
17	MR. HOPTAY: Correct. The primary
18	container, the inner tank, shows no evidence of having
19	any problems throughout the period of operation. It has
20	been not shown to have any concerns.
21	MR. EWING: And the secondary containment
22	would not be that outer tank wall. That secondary
23	containment would be the dike?
24	MR. HOPTAY: Right. You can you pull
25	up the second there you go.

1	This area right here around each tank is
2	the is the dike that is intended to contain the
3	spilled LNG
4	MR. EWING: Okay. And
5	MR. HOPTAY: if there was a
6	catastrophic leak.
7	MR. EWING: Forgive me. Was there any
8	evidence that the secondary containment had any
9	structural or integrity issues?
10	MR. HOPTAY: Not to my knowledge.
11	MR. EWING: All right. And we'll explore
12	that some more. Thank you very much.
13	MR. HOPTAY: You're welcome.
14	MR. EWING: I think it would be useful to
15	talk to Paul Sullivan, who is another expert and is
16	going to help us bridge from this design concept and
17	these issues toward hazard and assessment of hazard,
18	because that's the underlying basis for a no action CAO,
19	SO
20	MR. SULLIVAN: It's really me this time.
21	MR. EWING: It is you, Mr. Sullivan.
22	MR. SULLIVAN: So I'm Paul Sullivan. I'm
23	a consultant to Cheniere, external consult I'm an
24	independent consultant, operating in LNG and LNG tank
25	design and construction for the last 30-odd years,

1	somewhat similar to Joe but a little bit older. And so
2	what I've been asked to discuss with you here
3	MR. EWING: Could I pause and just a
4	little bit more introduction
5	MR. SULLIVAN: Sure.
6	MR. EWING: to set the groundwork a
7	little bit, Paul?
8	MR. SULLIVAN: Sure.
9	MR. EWING: Do you work on standard
10	setting organizations in relation to LNG?
11	MR. SULLIVAN: Yeah, which is what I would
12	introduce there. I've operated internationally for
13	large companies, WorleyParsons, companies of that type,
14	British Gas. And I happen to have become involved in
15	code committees in many parts of the world.
16	So the Euronorm, the International
17	Standards Organization, the development of concrete
18	technology for cryogenic tanks and the like. And I've
19	done that over the last 20-odd years. I have was an
20	observer frequently at the NFPA 59A proceedings and at
21	the at the Canadian Standards Association as well.
22	So, you know, I look at this as being a
23	broad base. Obviously we work exclusively on NFPA here
24	in the United States, but the NFPA is used quite
25	frequently internationally as well.

1	So but what we find is actually that in
2	an overall sense, in terms of hazard and hazard
3	assessment in terms of dealing with the potential for
4	incidents to happen, you know, the potential for danger
5	to the public, most of the international standards, when
6	you actually work them out back to back, they end up as
7	roughly the same. There's not a huge differential
8	between them. And the issue with the design of LNG
9	tanks, particularly of design of incidents involving
10	the involving LNG releases is very similar.
11	What we're looking at in an overall sense
12	is probably from the point of view of any failure of an
13	inner tank, a hypothetical situation, but in terms of
14	other appurtenances and other issues, you know,
15	incidents which have happened in the past. And what
16	we're looking at is the protection of the personnel on
17	site and the protection of the general public. So from
18	that point of view, we postulate certain situations
19	occurring, which in actual fact have not really occurred
20	in the historic sense, but they could occur.
21	Now, what we look at firstly is the
22	vapor escape, the escape of vapor, so either the escape
23	of LNG into a secondary containment system, as we have
24	here, and what happens with that vapor when it goes in
25	there. You know, it comes to ambient temperature. It's

1 a light -- lighter than air gas methane so it will vaporize and it will rise and eventually a cloud will be 2 3 created. 4 Potentially we then are asked to look 5 at -- by all standards, we're asked to look at the 6 potential that a source of ignition might occur, in 7 which case we will have a fire on the -- on the vapor 8 cloud. I mean, it's a very interesting fire to see. 9 It's very, very odd. It burns like a candle. 10 So your issue is here that we have to make allowances for any of those two occurrences. 11 12 required by the code. And what we've determined over 13 the years in terms of, you know, the movement of vapor 14 clouds or the thermal effect of a vapor cloud, which 15 is -- it reaches an ignition source, is what the effects 16 of that are in relation to external areas which are not 17 controlled by the -- by the project, by the company. 18 And what is determined is that we want to 19 keep that incident and its potential effect on the -- on 20 the external population or external facilities inside 21 the boundaries of the site. And that is how this site 22 is designed. It's a requirement. It's a FERC 23 requirement. It's a PHMSA requirement, obviously. And 24 so, therefore, the site has been, you know, well designed in accordance with the appropriate codes. 25

1	MR. EWING: May I ask you, you were
2	getting right to the issue of exclusion zone and
3	exclusion zone analysis?
4	MR. SULLIVAN: Yeah.
5	MR. EWING: Tell me succinctly for the
6	non-technical, what is an exclusion zone? And then
7	begin to just tell us about how it doesn't an
8	analysis of exclusion zone without doing calculations,
9	but tell us a little
10	MR. SULLIVAN: Oh, no. I leave the
11	calculations to people brighter than me. And I've
12	always got some great young engineers to do that, you
13	know. But so the exclusion zone, you know, as, you
14	know, it was described earlier, I think, by Paul, as,
15	you know, where you would probably go.
16	We have the we have the effect that
17	under normal operating conditions, we have, you know,
18	certain procedures within the within the organization
19	to deal with people's access to certain areas. And, you
20	know, we have we have if you want to say various,
21	you know, both company and other and other issues
22	associated with that.
23	But when we're talking about an
24	incident this is really what you're getting at, I
25	think, on exclusion zones. When we're talking about an

incident, we're talking about the effect of a vapor release. So, therefore, we're looking at, you know, potentially a pool of LNG or else methane escaping, as we had here, through the outside -- you know, through the outside tank through the fissures that were created through the cracks that were created.

And there are calculations which are developed in relation to the likely distance of that vapor, that vapor cloud, to the source -- the source of methane or to the source of LNG. So the calculations involved with that are relative -- for the very bright people who do them, are relatively straightforward calculations. And that's what creates the issues that were down here. I mean, what I saw here was that clearly a calculation is carried out by the team, the engineer. And they set these safety barriers back to sort of deal with the specifics of this -- of this spill.

But if we had, for instance -- nobody has ever explained to me how this could eventually happen and -- but if we eventually had suddenly the incidence of the removal of the inner tank -- I don't know what it is. Aliens from space want 9 percent nickel and they pull the whole inner tank away. It all spills into the dike.

1 Now we've got a massive, massive, you 2 know, potentially hundred -- you know, if the tanks are 3 full, 160,000 cubic meters of LNG sitting inside that 4 bund. And what has been determined there is, you know, 5 what would happen with that as a vapor cloud. So we would have clearance distances, which are clearly 6 7 directed by the code. If it -- if it found an ignition source, 9 which if we fill the whole dike, it probably would find 10 an ignition source. If we did that, then we'd have a 11 massive pool fire, which have been well modeled. My 12 old -- my old company, BG, we did a lot of that modeling and produced many of the -- of the -- I suppose the 13 14 standard calculations that go with that. 15 And they -- and what they do is they 16 determine what the heated source is, where it's actually 17 burning off, and then come out in increasing sort of 18 lines of heat flux, which in the U.S. they're sort of 19 Btu's as a parameter for foot squared. Anyway, 1600 is 20 the relevant number that we're all looking for to be 21 maintained within the site. 22 We will have evacuated the site by now, I 23 might add, but -- so what you're looking at is, is there 24 any danger to the public outside the boundary? And when 25 we look at the 1600 figure, that all is contained within

1	the boundary and the you know, the issues are
2	these design issues come up always in the permitting
3	phase.
4	I've permitted many items for FERC at
5	times in the U.S., and this is always one of the key
6	one of the key factors. This is
7	MR. EWING: So, Joe (sic), what you're
8	describing in summary is that the exclusions on analysis
9	looks at what you might call a worst case scenario
10	MR. SULLIVAN: A really worst case.
11	MR. EWING: a full release
12	MR. SULLIVAN: Yeah.
13	MR. EWING: in the specific
14	configuration of the facility, the landscape features,
15	the range of expected weather
16	MR. SULLIVAN: Yeah.
17	MR. EWING: the wind direction and so
18	forth to assure everyone prior to the construction, much
19	less operation of this, that if the entire dike were
20	actually filled to its design capacity, there would
21	still not be an off-site threat?
22	MR. SULLIVAN: Correct.
23	MR. EWING: All right. I think you've
24	learned a bit about the nature and scale of the release
25	that we're talking about on the 22nd of January. Would

1	one have, as part of an exclusion zone analysis,
2	conducted calculations for such a small release?
3	MR. SULLIVAN: You would you would
4	after the event inevitably because what you're looking
5	at is to say, you know, are we 40 feet away from it?
6	Are we 50 feet away from it? Where do we erect the
7	safety barriers, which is what they eventually did on
8	the site.
9	MR. EWING: And the barriers are on the
10	site?
11	MR. SULLIVAN: Yeah. Oh, well, very much
12	so. I mean, this is I mean, you think about the
13	capacity of these bunds, right, you go from upwards on
14	200,000 cubic meters of volume and about five about
15	five meters deep. And you look at the 40 meters of
16	potential spill and you see the scale. I'm not
17	diminishing the importance of the incident. I'm merely
18	just stating that is an extremely small leak.
19	MR. EWING: And I think the linkage is
20	important to hazard. So what this design philosophy
21	allows, with the exclusion zone analysis and the codes
22	that apply, is a level of confidence and a level of
23	certainty that I want you to express about how to gauge
24	the threat posed by an incident of the nature and
25	magnitude of the 22nd of January.

1	MR. SULLIVAN: It I mean, I don't want
2	to diminish the incident, but what I would say is in
3	terms of the safety aspect of the incident, it is a
4	relatively small spill. There have been spills like
5	this before that I've dealt with in my previous career,
6	which had nothing to do with the inside of tanks, but
7	maybe to do with valves on the roof and some escape
8	there in quantities of similar amounts.
9	And, in fact, in general, even with a
10	liquids spill on a roof, which is going into a general
11	containment area like that, we hardly ever see liquid on
12	the ground. It sort of vaporizes as it's coming down.
13	I mean, this is you know, these
14	quantities and at these at these levels of leakage
15	are extremely small. And you've got to look at what the
16	ambient temperature is around and realize that in many
17	cases you're not going to get any spillage on the ground
18	here. You probably got it because of the escape the
19	initial escape with the Perlite from the site, having
20	seen the pictures. I have not seen the site so I'm
21	I'm holding my hand up here and saying just looking at
22	pictures. So it's an extremely small extremely small
23	spill.
24	MR. EWING: And so is your conclusion
25	what is your conclusion about the threat posed by that

1	particular event on the 22nd?
2	MR. SULLIVAN: Well, there's no
3	there's absolutely no danger to the public. And
4	clearly, you know, competent operators would ensure that
5	there's no danger to their operatives.
6	MR. EWING: Thank you.
7	Ordinarily we would now turn to the rest
8	of our discussion, but it involves additional details,
9	proprietary information and other restricted information
10	that we would need to discuss with you. We've tried
11	hard to sort of keep this general enough that everyone
12	could benefit from it, but we need to get into the
13	details.
14	MS. BALDWIN: So I have a couple of
15	questions. Can you make this available to our the
16	individuals on the phone?
17	MR. EWING: To whom? I'm sorry.
18	MS. BALDWIN: To Julie and to Joe so that
19	they can have the benefit of
20	MR. EWING: Well
21	MS. BALDWIN: of this, because I will
22	allow it
23	MR. EWING: When would you like that to
24	happen?
25	MS. BALDWIN: Well, we're going to come up

1	here on our break pretty soon, but I did want, before we
2	did our we had our break, to see if OPS had any
3	questions of the witnesses that you've presented or
4	any anything that you'd like to ask.
5	MR. PHILLIPS: Yes, we will. You want to
6	do it now
7	MS. BALDWIN: Okay. So it's
8	MR. PHILLIPS: or should we try to
9	MS. BALDWIN: 11:06. Yeah, I think
10	that we have we have some time.
11	MR. PHILLIPS: Okay.
12	MS. BALDWIN: So if you have just some
13	general questions on this before we move into the
14	proprietary area.
15	MR. PHILLIPS: Okay. Yeah.
16	MR. EWING: If we could keep it framed
17	within the bounds.
18	MR. PHILLIPS: Sure. Yeah, yeah. No,
19	we
20	MR. EWING: I'd appreciate that.
21	MR. PHILLIPS: And if so, I mean,
22	essentially I'll try to keep it to Joe and Paul
23	MR. EWING: Yeah.
24	MR. PHILLIPS: so we'll even limit it
25	to them, if that works.

1	MS. BALDWIN: Yeah, that's fine.
2	MR. PHILLIPS: Okay. I think we got this
3	information for Joe. Joe, you were engaged I'm
4	sorry. Joe, you were engaged on the 29th. Is that
5	right?
6	MR. HOPTAY: That's when I showed up at
7	the site.
8	MR. PHILLIPS: Subsequent to the incident?
9	MS. BALDWIN: And we're talking
10	MR. PHILLIPS: I apologize.
11	MS. BALDWIN: We're talking to Joe
12	MR. HOPTAY: Hoptay.
13	MR. EWING: Hoptay.
14	MS. BALDWIN: There we go.
15	MR. PHILLIPS: Yes. Thank you. Sorry.
16	You don't have to you don't have to stand up.
17	MR. HOPTAY: Good.
18	MR. PHILLIPS: For my purposes, I should
19	say.
20	MR. HOPTAY: Yeah.
21	MR. PHILLIPS: And, Paul I forget your
22	last name, Paul.
23	MR. SULLIVAN: Sullivan.
24	MR. EWING: Sullivan.
25	MR. PHILLIPS: Sullivan. Joe Paul,

1	when were you engaged?
2	MR. SULLIVAN: Last week.
3	MR. PHILLIPS: Last week
4	MR. SULLIVAN: Yeah.
5	MR. PHILLIPS: for this incident as
6	well, subsequent to the incident?
7	MR. SULLIVAN: Yeah. But I sorry. I
8	should correct that. I was approached about two weeks
9	ago.
10	MR. PHILLIPS: Okay.
11	MR. SULLIVAN: And we eventually got there
12	last week.
13	MR. PHILLIPS: Gotcha. Absolutely. Paul,
14	I wanted to ask you one question just you mentioned
15	you didn't want to minimize the incident?
16	MR. SULLIVAN: Yeah.
17	MR. PHILLIPS: Can I ask you why? And I
18	know that's a little open-ended.
19	MR. SULLIVAN: Well, any escape of liquid,
20	any crack cracked tank, the escape of liquid or gas
21	is a serious incident and is treated as such, but it's
22	treated as such within the context of
23	MR. PHILLIPS: Absolutely.
24	MR. SULLIVAN: of the codes.
25	MR. PHILLIPS: Yes, absolutely.

1	Understood. I appreciate it. Thank you.
2	And, Joe, you made a comment. And maybe I
3	just heard it wrong and I just want to clarify it. You
4	mentioned that the inner tank operated as designed
5	MR. HOPTAY: Yes.
6	MR. PHILLIPS: as far as you've seen?
7	MR. HOPTAY: The tank, yes.
8	MR. PHILLIPS: The tank itself. Okay.
9	MR. HOPTAY: The container, the physical
10	container.
11	MR. PHILLIPS: Right. Okay. Now, is
12	there so there were escapes into the annulus from the
13	inner tanks on what sounds like at least 1, 2 and 3? So
14	are the escapes designed I mean, are the escapes of
15	LNG designed?
16	MR. HOPTAY: Could
17	MR. PHILLIPS: And maybe it's a lawyer
18	I'm a lawyer. So, again, I don't I didn't know
19	enough math to be an engineer
20	MR. EWING: May I
21	MR. PHILLIPS: but
22	MR. EWING: May I suggest something?
23	MR. PHILLIPS: Sure.
24	MR. EWING: There's a good answer to that
25	that we would like to provide. I don't try to get in

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1
    the way, but --
2
                   MR. PHILLIPS: Sure.
 3
                   MR. EWING: -- it would require the level
4
    of detail --
 5
                   MR. PHILLIPS: The next step?
                   MR. EWING: -- that we need to discuss.
 6
7
                   MR. PHILLIPS:
                                 Okay.
 8
                   MR. EWING: So we'd like to answer that
9
    question --
10
                   MR. PHILLIPS: Understood.
11
                   MR. EWING: -- affirmatively.
12
                   MR. PHILLIPS: Okay. But just so I
13
    understood, you were saying as far as you -- you know,
14
    since you were engaged, as far as you've looked at,
15
    everything you've seen about the inner tanks were
16
    operating as designed? The purpose -- the purpose for
17
    which they were designed has been consistent, nothing
18
    has shifted --
19
                   MR. HOPTAY: Correct.
20
                   MR. PHILLIPS: -- or operated erroneously?
21
                   Okay. All right. And just -- and this is
22
    a general question, and I'll prob -- I'll pose it to
23
    you, Kevin, and knowing that, you know, you can, of
24
    course, farm it out to anybody who you feel it's
25
    appropriate to.
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1	Is it the contention, as far as we've seen
2	now without having gone into anything proprietary, that
3	escapes from the outer tank are not safety concerns?
4	MR. EWING: No, that is not the
5	contention. The contention is in relation to the
6	threshold needed to issue a CAO.
7	MR. PHILLIPS: Uh-huh.
8	MR. EWING: As you saw from our own
9	response to the event, this operational upset has
10	consequences, needs to be understood, needs to be
11	isolated and dealt with, all of which was accomplished.
12	And I think you would agree with that.
13	So our contention is that the CAO was
14	improperly issued because it rests on two, ultimately,
15	determinations you can combine them if you will of
16	necessity that are based on a threat and an imminence
17	of likely harm that is not supported by the evidence.
18	MR. PHILLIPS: Okay. So it's
19	MR. EWING: That is our contention.
20	MR. PHILLIPS: So it's not a question of
21	the safety concern of the LNG escaping the outer tank,
22	which seemingly would not be within the purpose of its
23	design, understanding that you're saying that the outer
24	tank is not part of is not meant to contain LNG?
25	MR. EWING: May I

1	MR. PHILLIPS: Am I saying that correct?
2	MR. EWING: Not quite. So conceptually
3	I'll answer it and we can explain that in more detail
4	after we
5	MR. PHILLIPS: Sure.
6	MR. EWING: have a further
7	discussion
8	MR. PHILLIPS: Sure.
9	MR. EWING: on details.
10	MS. BALDWIN: Ms. Halliday, do you have
11	any questions at this point? I'll also give you an
12	opportunity later on to speak.
13	MS. HALLIDAY: Yeah. I guess just to make
14	a couple points. When Joe talked about the purpose of
15	the outer tank, so what he presented was correct, but
16	there's also the structural purpose. It's supporting
17	the roof and it's also protecting the inner tank.
18	And that's when back on January 31st,
19	we had requested, based on, you know, our structural
20	expert asking that, you know, they do a stress analysis
21	on the tank, that you know, we wanted to make sure it
22	wasn't damaged to the point where there could be
23	potential escalating or cascading effects, you know, if
24	those cracks continued to propagate in that there was,
25	you know, some sort of the structural integrity of

1	that outer tank was potentially at risk that, you know,
2	what would be then the cascading effects of the failure
3	of that tank, the outer tank, on the inner tank?
4	So, you know, I think there's just more to
5	it than, well, if the LNG all came out, it would be in
6	the tank. You also have the potential of you know,
7	he did mention ignition. A pool fire of that sort is
8	extremely, extremely hot. And if you have that dike
9	full of all the LNG, that fire is going to burn. There
10	is really no way to put out, you know, an entire tank
11	of or entire dike of LNG. That's going to burn for I
12	don't know how many days, months. It would be a really
13	long time.
14	So and you're at the point also where,
15	you know, as Adam mentioned, Tank 1 and Tank 3 have
16	vapors emitting continuously and it's uncontrolled.
17	It's you know, you the wind blows. It's going to
18	blow a different direction. You there was not an
19	understanding of the rate at which the LNG is emitting.
20	So I'm just saying that there was
21	certainly more uncertainty as to how to control the
22	vapors that were being emitted and uncertainty as to
23	understanding what the condition of Tank 103 the
24	structural condition of that tank was.
25	MR. PHILLIPS: And, Julie, if I could ask

1	you a question. You mentioned before and Paul
2	mentioned Paul Nielson mentioned that when you were
3	on site, you know, you were in the I believe it was
4	within the dike.
5	Did you subsequently learn anything that
6	made you concerned about a concern for your safety
7	having been on site that day?
8	MS. HALLIDAY: You know, I don't think
9	until I got up to it and saw the size of the cracks
10	that, I guess, comprehended, gosh, what you know,
11	what is the situation of this tank right now? Can those
12	cracks continue to propagate?
13	You know, you're at that cryogenic
14	temperature still. You have the ice balls forming. I
15	don't think that I appreciated it until I was close
16	enough because I hadn't seen pictures of it, until I
17	was close enough to see it to realize the extent of the
18	cracking.
19	MR. PHILLIPS: Okay. Thank you.
20	MR. EWING: So those are questions I want
21	to be able to answer. And we have had to tailor, with
22	some unhappiness, our presentations this morning to make
23	them able to be presented in a public sphere. And we
24	have now run up against the limitation of that, because
25	we would like to address those questions and frankly

1	would like to have addressed them freely and comfortably
2	and of our own volition up front.
3	MR. PHILLIPS: We have at least one more
4	question we'd like to try to get an answer to, if
5	that
6	MS. BALDWIN: Okay. Well, we're at 11:15
7	now, so just very, very briefly, because I would like
8	MR. PHILLIPS: Yeah.
9	MS. BALDWIN: everyone to have an
10	opportunity for a morning break.
11	MR. PHILLIPS: Fair. Okay.
12	MS. STEVENS: Okay. So I just had a
13	follow-up question for was it Joe and Paul who helped
14	Cheniere make the determination that there was no longer
15	a hazard?
16	MR. EWING: Actually a lot of people are
17	involved in that decision, judgment and assessment.
18	Paul has been engaged for example, he's the gentleman
19	right behind me has been engaged to try to help us
20	explain at this hearing what the relationship is between
21	the design and the standards and the way one looks at
22	hazard. That's a purpose that's particular to this
23	hearing.
24	Other experts here, some of whom you've
25	heard from, more I hope to be able to present to you,

1	have been engaged indeed to help illuminate structural
2	issues, evaluate them, help us understand them, and
3	particularly to help you understand them and now
4	ultimately also the presiding officer, so it varies.
5	MS. STEVENS: I mean, and when did
6	Cheniere make the determination that this wasn't a
7	hazard?
8	MR. EWING: We would love to able to talk
9	about that
10	MS. STEVENS: Okay.
11	MR. EWING: in detail.
12	MS. STEVENS: Okay.
13	MS. BALDWIN: Okay. So I'm going to
14	adjourn this matter until 11:30. And when we reconvene,
15	we'll have a closed portion. So there is a room that we
16	will let members of the public have access to. I will
17	hear what the material is and if it's considered
18	confidential, and then will make a determination as to
19	whether or not and when we can open to
20	I only intend to go until 12:30. We will
21	have a lunch break from 12:30 to 1:30 and then resume at
22	that time. So I will answer your question after I
23	MR. KLUMP: It's Edward Klump with
24	E&E News. I just want to put on the record that I want
25	to object on First Amendment grounds for being asked to

1	leave.
2	MS. BALDWIN: I
3	MR. KLUMP: I just want to put that on the
4	record.
5	MS. BALDWIN: I appreciate that.
6	MR. EWING: And would he state his name,
7	please?
8	MR. KLUMP: Yeah. Edward Klump with
9	E&E News.
10	MR. EWING: Thank you.
11	MS. BALDWIN: So I'm going to adjourn the
12	hearing at this time. It's 11:17. We'll be back here
13	at 11:30.
14	(Recess from 11:17 a.m. to 11:47 a.m.)
15	(Closed to public)
16	MS. BALDWIN: Let's go back on the
17	record. This it's
18	MS. DAUGHERTY: 11:47.
19	MS. BALDWIN: It's 11:47. So, again, it's
20	my intention for us to go until 12:30. We'll have a
21	break until 1:30, and then we'll come back here and pick
22	up where we left off.
23	Can we have the people on the phone
24	introduce themselves again?
25	MS. HALLIDAY: Julie Halliday.

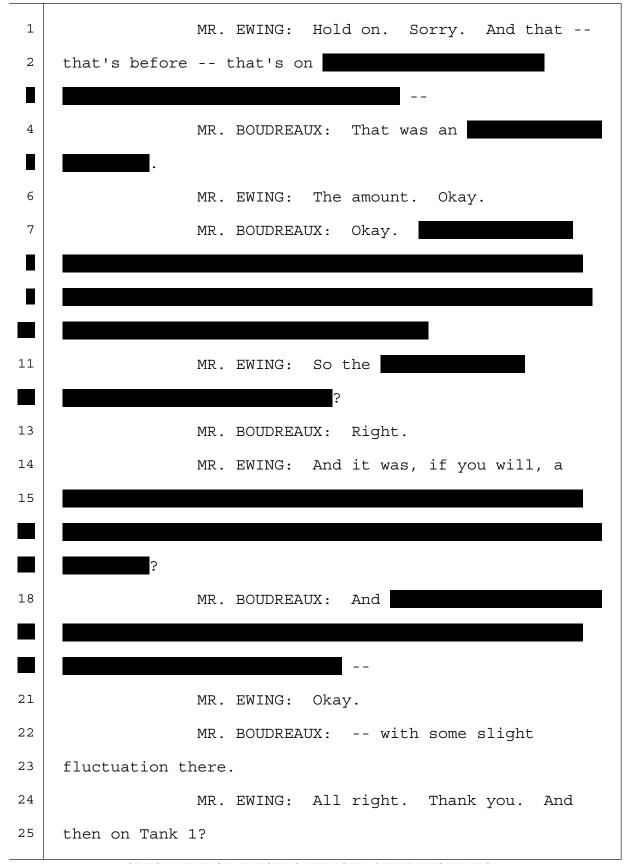
1	MS. WHITE: Sentho White.
2	MR. SIEVE: And Joe Sieve with PHMSA.
3	MS. BALDWIN: Okay. So these are all
4	PHMSA parties that are on the phone. And then our
5	esteemed colleagues from the Coast Guard, would you mind
6	introducing yourselves just so we
7	LIEUTENANT COMMANDER SMITH: Hi. I'm
8	Lieutenant Commander Dallas Smith. I run the Liquefied
9	Gas Carrier National Center of Expertise in Port Arthur,
10	Texas, for the Coast Guard.
11	COMMANDER O'BRIEN: Good morning. I'm
12	Commander Loan O'Brien. I'm at the Marine Safety Unit,
13	Port Arthur. I am the prevention department head where
14	I oversee the Marine safety both with facility and
15	vessel inspections, as well as do Marine casualty
16	investigations.
17	MS. BALDWIN: Thank you. I appreciate it.
18	So when we closed, I believe, PHMSA, we
19	you had okay. So we're going to turn back again to
20	Cheniere. And then after you've completed your
21	presentation, then I'll allow some more questions
22	from
23	MR. PHILLIPS: Thank you.
24	MS. BALDWIN: But I did ask. Were you
25	able to provide your presentation or any of that to our

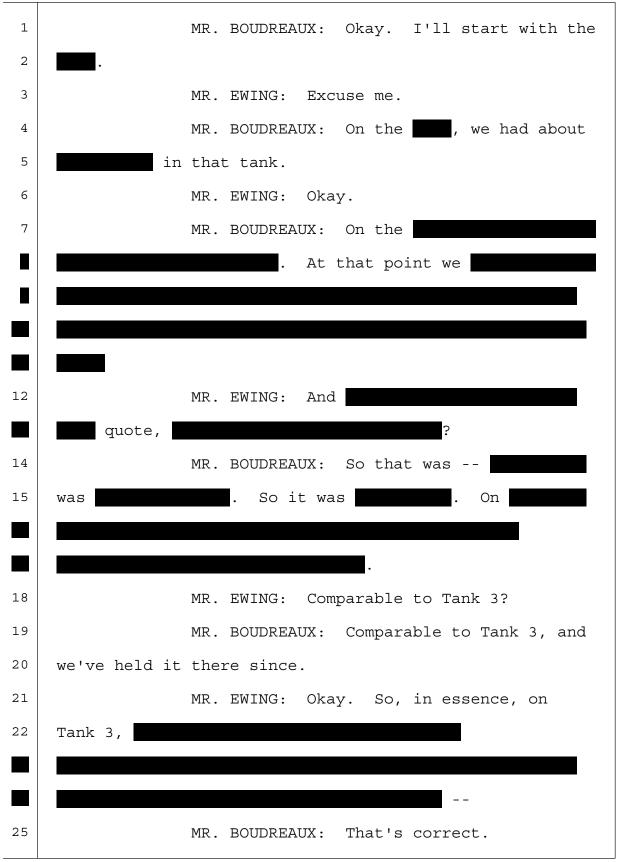
1	colleagues on the phone?
2	MR. EWING: So we have not done that yet.
3	MS. BALDWIN: Okay. All right.
4	MR. EWING: Let's discuss that. I didn't
5	also know the outcome of this
6	MS. BALDWIN: Sure. I understand.
7	MR. EWING: where we would be.
8	MS. BALDWIN: Yes.
9	MR. EWING: I also have no means of
10	getting it to them. I don't have addresses, but
11	presumably someone here in the room does.
12	MR. PHILLIPS: If you would would you
13	email it to me? I could forward it to Julie.
14	MR. EWING: Okay.
15	MS. SINGH: I am not connected to the
16	Internet here.
17	MS. BALDWIN: Or you can just
18	MR. PROTHRO: I can do a
19	MS. BALDWIN: give her
20	MR. PROTHRO: I can do a thumb drive if
21	you want.
22	MR. EWING: Let's not do a thumb drive.
23	MS. BALDWIN: I mean, I think
24	MR. EWING: Do we have WiFi in here or
25	some

1	MR. LEMMERMAN: Yeah. I've got an
2	Internet connection up. I can send it.
3	MR. EWING: Oh, good.
4	MS. BALDWIN: Okay.
5	MR. LEMMERMAN: I just need to find it.
6	MR. EWING: Good. But you have that, too,
7	right?
8	MR. LEMMERMAN: She doesn't have Internet
9	access.
10	MS. BALDWIN: Do you need a thumb drive?
11	MR. PROTHRO: You want a thumb drive? I
12	can get a new one. That way there's nothing on it.
13	MS. BALDWIN: And then you can just
14	return
15	MR. LEMMERMAN: Yes, sir. Thank you.
16	MS. BALDWIN: the thumb drive to her.
17	So, again, we'll send these only to the people
18	MR. LEMMERMAN: Yeah.
19	MS. BALDWIN: that are on the
20	MS. SINGH: I can
21	MS. BALDWIN: All right. Let's go off for
22	just a second.
23	(Brief discussion off the record.)
24	MS. BALDWIN: We're going to get started
25	again. We were passing out handouts and trying to

1	get electronic copies to our physical staff. So that
2	appears to have happened now and
3	MR. EWING: But it only went to Julie to
4	the extent that there are two others, I believe.
5	MS. BALDWIN: I don't know if they're in
6	the same space. But, Julie, you can also share them
7	with Sentho and Joe.
8	MR. EWING: Yeah. Maybe she has the
9	emails.
10	MS. BALDWIN: Yes.
11	MS. HALLIDAY: I'll send it now.
12	MS. BALDWIN: Yeah.
13	MR. EWING: Thank you very much, Julie.
14	MS. BALDWIN: And they can just follow
15	along.
16	Okay. So it looks like we're settled.
17	All right.
18	Mr. Ewing.
19	MR. EWING: Thank you very much. There
20	were a set of statements and issues and concerns right
21	before we broke for our midmorning, late morning break
22	that I want to take up again so that we can talk about
23	them.
24	At the outset,

1	
6	
	So let's get some facts out there about
10	that.
11	That's confidential for a number of
12	reasons, which we can elaborate if ever necessary, but
13	very important. And so I'll ask Layne to go through
14	that. There are a number of people, but I think he's
15	got the facts at hand.
16	So, Layne, can you just come up?
17	MR. BOUDREAUX: Sure.
18	MR. EWING: And I think what I'm what I
19	think would be most instructive is Tank 3 first, then
20	Tank 1 starting at, say, the 22nd and a few dates
21	thereafter, inventory level.
22	MR. BOUDREAUX: Okay.
23	MR. EWING: On Tank 3 first.
24	MR. BOUDREAUX: Okay. So
	. On

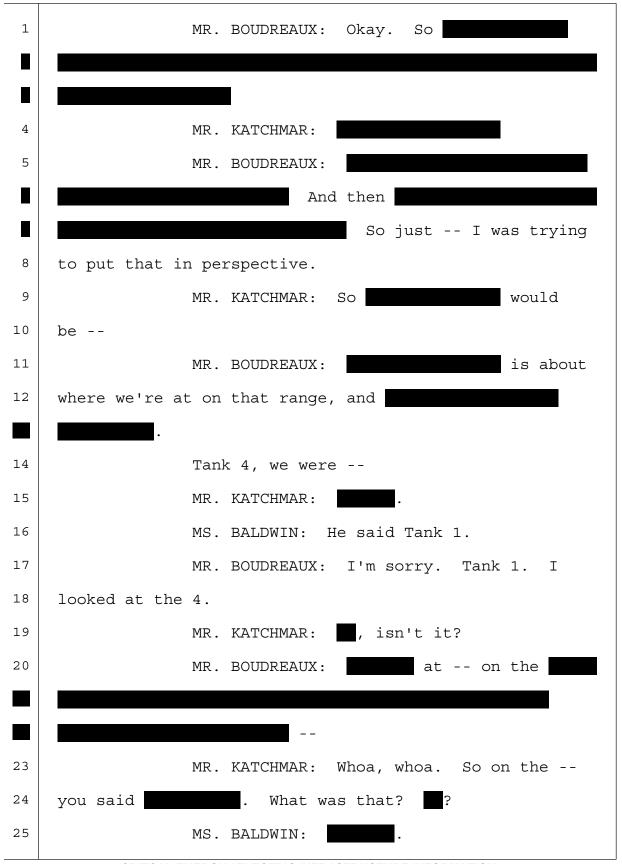




1	MR. EWING:
2	MR. BOUDREAUX: That's correct.
3	MR. EWING: And then on
	and a
7	I think what we wanted to do is make sure
8	that you are
	Okay?
11	And they were
15	I think that's all. Thanks, Layne.
16	MR. KATCHMAR: Excuse me.
17	MR. EWING: Yeah.
18	MR. LEMMERMAN: Could you change
19	percentages to feet, please? What is ?
20	MR. BOUDREAUX: Sure I
21	don't have that one right in front of me.
22	MS. KARAUS: Would it be helpful if you've
23	got five minutes to sit down and do those
24	calculations
25	MR. BOUDREAUX: Give me five minutes just

1	to calculate those back for you.
2	MR. KATCHMAR: Sure.
3	MR. EWING: And actually that was my
4	request. I had asked for percentages. I thought it
5	would be most meaningful, but yes.
6	MR. PHILLIPS: Blame it on the lawyers.
7	MS. KARAUS: Yes.
8	MR. EWING: There's also a
	, you do that you do not do that
10	You want to do that
	. You just need to
12	
15	So the
19	MS. BALDWIN: Uh-huh.
19 20	MS. BALDWIN: Uh-huh. MR. EWING: And I don't have that at hand,
20	MR. EWING: And I don't have that at hand,
20 21 22	MR. EWING: And I don't have that at hand, but I think that's probably well understood. MS. BALDWIN: So
20	MR. EWING: And I don't have that at hand, but I think that's probably well understood.

1	MS. BALDWIN:
3	MR. EWING: That is correct.
4	MS. BALDWIN: Okay.
5	MR. EWING: Good. The other aspect of
6	that and the reason for talking about
12	That's not in the scope of what the facts
13	on the ground here would have permitted to happen,
	, right side of the
15	bowtie, but because of the
	So that I want to be clear
17	about that.
18	On the record in public, I would also
19	if we can get back to that at the appropriate time, I
20	would like to make some general statement to that effect
21	that is explanatory, not argumentative but explanatory,
22	without perhaps the same precision around the numbers.
23	MS. BALDWIN: Okay.
24	MR. BOUDREAUX: I have them ready when
25	MR. EWING: Oh, good.



1	MR. KATCHMAR: ?
2	MR. BOUDREAUX:
3	MR. KATCHMAR: And then on
	you said?
5	MR. BOUDREAUX:
6	MR. KATCHMAR: And then, again,
8	MR. BOUDREAUX: Is
11	MR. KATCHMAR: Okay.
12	MR. BOUDREAUX: Does that answer
13	MR. KATCHMAR: Thank you, sir.
14	MR. EWING: Thanks, Layne.
15	Another area of interest and concern that
16	was expressed this is a longer discussion relates
17	to the issue, Julie, that I didn't feel I could raise
18	earlier because then I wouldn't be able to explain
19	fully, so I'm glad you raised it, and that has to do
20	with the concern that you have about
23	That's my shorthand rendition of what I
24	believe Julie was raising, but let me I do want to
25	address that. But I also want to know, Julie, is that a

1	fair articulation of the concern?
2	MS. HALLIDAY: Right. That was the
3	request we made that, you know, a finite element
4	analysis be performed so that there was an understanding
5	of what the potential you know, what were the
6	
8	propagate?
9	MR. EWING: Got it. Thank you. I just
10	wanted to be sure that we would be responsive. So I'd
11	like to ask Mark to come on up. And as you get to the
12	mic, why don't you introduce yourself briefly. And I
13	may ask for more, but let's just sort of let's get
14	rolling.
15	MR. BARTEL: Sure. My name is Mark
16	Bartel. I'm a metallurgical consultant with Stress
17	Engineering. I've been with Stress since 2008. And
18	before that, I worked for Industry from 1982 until 2008.
19	MR. EWING: All right. Would it be fair
20	to say that the area in which your expertise lies in
21	which you function right now relates to metallurgical
22	integrity structure?
23	MR. BARTEL: Yes, sir.
24	MR. EWING: Very good. So our intention
25	in having Mark here is, in fact, to be able to address

1	these concerns and perhaps others, but mainly this one.
2	So let me start simple and then we'll get quickly into
3	the meat of it.
4	In broad terms,
	that we're positing or
6	exploring for a moment, that is to say,
	we
9	need to remember that ultimately, even if that happened,
10	
14	And from a safety standpoint or hazard
15	analysis standpoint, it needs to be then looked at
18	So with that predicate, tell us a little
19	bit about your
22	MR. BARTEL: From a metallurgical
23	perspective only, not a finite element analysis, which
24	is not my area.
25	MR. EWING: Yeah. Thank you. And if you

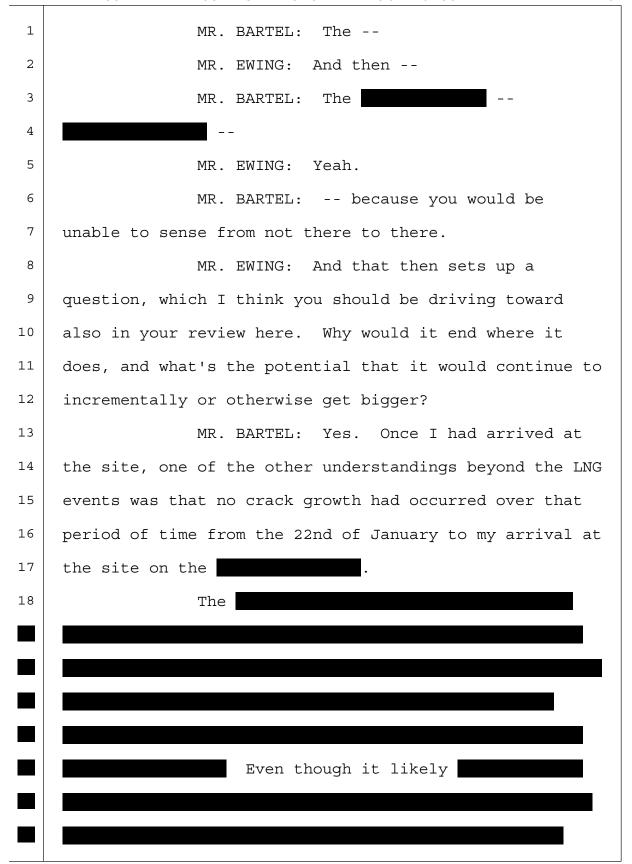
1	could step closer
2	MR. BARTEL: Sure.
3	MR. EWING: they will probably hear you
4	better, too.
5	MR. BARTEL: Sure.
6	MR. EWING: Thanks.
7	MR. BARTEL: I was first communicated with
8	on the by Cheniere. I visited the site
9	for the first time on the . And at that
10	time I was informed that one of the concerns that was
11	voiced by PHMSA was the
13	My understanding the understanding that
14	I had at the time is that there was some amount of LNG
15	that had entered not only Tank 3 but Tanks 2 and 1 and
16	that the tanks had reacted differently to those episodes
17	and that Tank 3 was currently
19	My earlier today, actually on both
20	sides of this discussion, it has been mentioned that
21	there have been episodes of LNG entering the annular
22	space and that to my knowledge, at this point only
23	Tank 3 has
	which released LNG into the secondary
25	containment.

what we have to keep in mind here is that the tank has already demonstrated its ability though it is obviously not designed to withstand the cold temperatures of LNG, the fact that it is refrigerated to LNG temperatures does not necessarily mean that it is going to suffer a catastrophic failure. Understand that the location that was refrigerated on these tanks is within the area an isolated area on each of the three tanks as evidenced by we have not shown the side view of the four zones, but MR. EWING: We haven't, but I would like to do that now. MR. BARTEL: Okay. Because it just helps MR. EWING: I completely agree. We did not show it earlier because of some of the features that are MR. BARTEL: Would be MR. EWING: not appropriate for everyone. There's a larger one perhaps. Well, yeah. Terrific. Thank you. MR. BARTEL: So in the in the context of this is not a global event to where the entirety	1	As far as catastrophic failure of Tank 3,
obviously not designed to withstand the cold temperatures of LNG, the fact that it is refrigerated to LNG temperatures does not necessarily mean that it is going to suffer a catastrophic failure. Understand that the location that was refrigerated on these tanks is within the area an isolated area on each of the three tanks as evidenced by we have not shown the side view of the four zones, but MR. EWING: We haven't, but I would like to do that now. MR. BARTEL: Okay. Because it just helps MR. EWING: I completely agree. We did not show it earlier because of some of the features that are MR. BARTEL: Would be MR. EWING: not appropriate for everyone. There's a larger one perhaps. Well, yeah. Terrific. Thank you. MR. BARTEL: So in the in the context	2	what we have to keep in mind here is that the tank has
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Terrific. Thank you. MR. BARTEL: So in the in the context	21	MR. EWING: not appropriate for
MR. BARTEL: So in the in the context	22	everyone. There's a larger one perhaps. Well, yeah.
	23	Terrific. Thank you.
of this is not a global event to where the entirety	24	MR. BARTEL: So in the in the context
	25	of this is not a global event to where the entirety

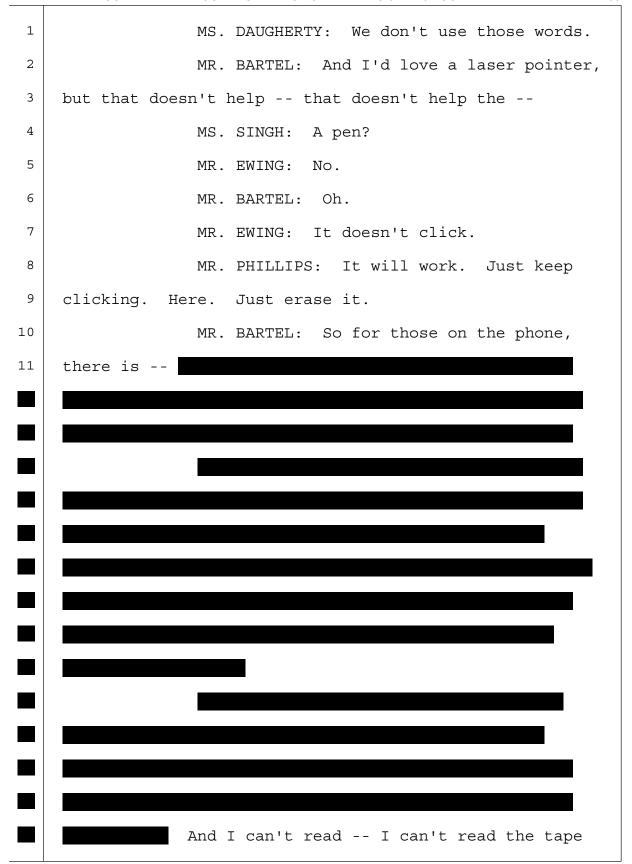
1	of the outer tank is exposed to cryogenic liquid. It's
2	a very isolated location. And these four zones
3	represent the four cracks which have been discussed
4	previously.
5	MR. PHILLIPS: Can
6	MR. EWING: Adam?
7	MR. PHILLIPS: Can I ask just a quick
8	question
9	MR. BARTEL: Please.
10	MR. PHILLIPS: about what zone means?
11	Is zone only being used for purpose of
12	you're talking about the cracked zones essentially?
13	It's not like a predetermined
14	MR. BARTEL: That was Cheniere's
15	MR. EWING: Yes, that's correct.
16	MR. PHILLIPS: Okay. So it's not this
17	is not
18	MR. BARTEL: Yeah. That's not Stress
19	Engineering's
20	MR. PHILLIPS: Right. Okay.
21	MR. KATCHMAR: Well, is it from here to
22	here or is it here, here, here and here?
23	MR. BARTEL: Those are those are four
24	distinct locations.
25	MR. KATCHMAR: So I'm good in between 3

1	and 4 there and I'm good in between 2 and 3 and I'm good
2	in between 1 and 2?
3	MR. BARTEL: Yes, sir.
4	MR. PHILLIPS: Okay. Thank you. Sorry to
5	interrupt.
6	MR. BARTEL: Oh, no.
7	MR. EWING: That graphic, however, is
8	conceptual in the shape and precise dimensions
9	MR. PHILLIPS: Right. No. I'm with you.
10	MR. KATCHMAR: I understand it.
11	MR. BARTEL: And obviously
12	MR. KATCHMAR: That's where the crack is.
13	MR. BARTEL: Obviously there's no visual
14	cue from this distance that there are issues in those
15	areas not only because of ice build-up, because of
16	but because of their size relative to the overall size
17	of the tank.
18	So in my business, what you need to
19	understand about a material that has been refrigerated
20	below where it was intended to be designed is, how
21	global is that refrigeration?
22	And back to what the tank has demonstrated
23	for everyone here in this room and on the phone is that
24	it was able to even though it was refrigerated,
25	Tank 3 was able to stop those cracks because in brittle

1	fracture, one of the and Stress Engineering was
2	chartered to produce a White Paper, which we did, and
3	was simultaneously sent to both PHMSA and to Cheniere.
4	That White Paper concluded that you
5	know, that
10	What we see demonstrated on Tank No. 3
11	with those four isolated zones of cracking is that in
12	brittle fracture there has been investigative work that
13	talk about
	And so just to understand,
17	So in comparison to even a
	in the
19	types of potential scenarios that have been discussed.
20	MR. EWING: So I wanted to put that in my
21	terms for a second.
22	MR. BARTEL: Sure.
23	MR. EWING: You're saying the
	3



```
1
3
                   MR. EWING: And we may have a picture --
    it's a little hard to see it but maybe it's big
4
 5
    enough -- where you can see a little --
 6
                   MR. BARTEL: Zone 4, Nishita. And if you
7
    can blow that up once you have that field picture.
 8
                   MR. EWING: This -- this --
 9
                   MR. BARTEL: So stage --
10
                   MR. EWING: Pause. Pause for a minute.
11
    Let me explain this for a second. I haven't handed this
12
    out, but it clearly just now occurred to me that it
13
    might be useful. It didn't make my cut originally so
14
    this was in my backup. But hearing this, I think it
15
    might be informative to you. And I apologize I haven't
16
    sent it to you, but we'll figure out a way to do that.
17
                   So I just wanted to explain to you that
    this is not in front of you in paper not deliberately,
18
19
    but I think it's informative. So thank you, Mark.
                   MR. BARTEL: And you can -- you can blow
20
    up the upper corner by where the tape measure is.
22
                   MS. SINGH: I can -- I can try --
23
                   MR. KATCHMAR: Enlarge that picture,
24
    please.
25
                   MR. BARTEL:
                                Oh.
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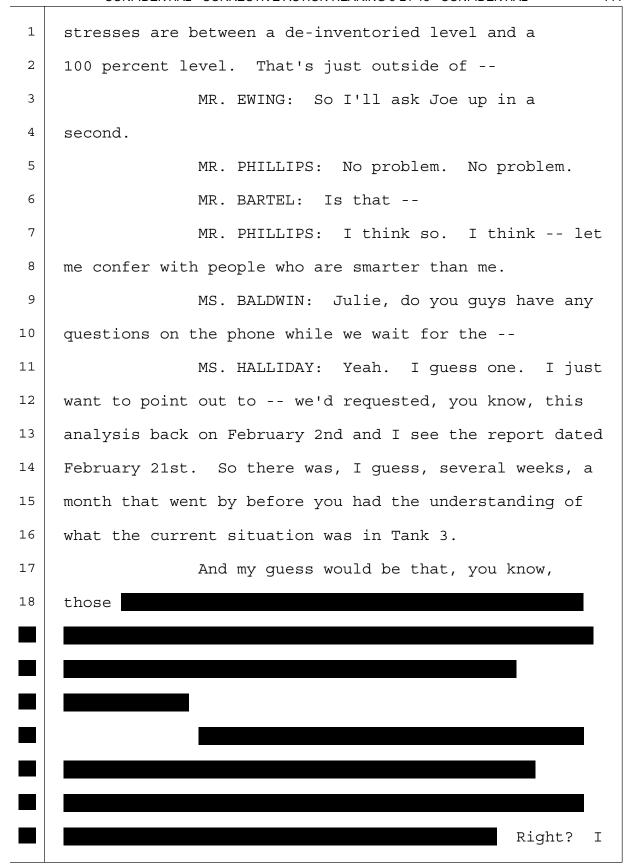


1	measure. It looks like it's it was its dimension
2	is
5	And so the reason for that slide is to
6	show that that is why Stress Engineering surmised that
7	
12	So understand that this material, we don't
13	know what temperature it was at,
16	MR. EWING: Can you elaborate a bit on the
17	further potential once you've observed that the
18	
	It was
20	. That
21	happened .
22	Can you then help us lead us forward.
23	What is the potential for further cracking either along
24	the same lines or elsewhere in subsequent days and weeks
25	or whatever it may be?

1	MR. BARTEL: And we would pretty quickly
2	move out of my expertise and so
3	MR. EWING: We can talk to
4	MR. BARTEL: Yes. So in the
	, we're looking at that evidence.
6	From there,
11	Because there was no indication of
	I did not have a concern over, let's say
18	MR. EWING: So that gets toward
19	conclusions that you've drawn. And there's a slide,
20	No. 19, that at a very basic summary level tries to
21	express that.
22	Can you give us some degree of confidence
23	level even in subjective terms or whatever terms you
24	wish about this? Was this a difficult decision to come
25	to in terms of well, a difficult decision to come to

1	in assessing the continued structural integrity of the
2	outer tank as opposed to its susceptibility to
3	catastrophic failure that would have a cascading effect?
4	MR. BARTEL: Could you simplify that
5	question, please?
6	MR. EWING: I don't I'll do that. Good
7	man. What conclusion did you reach?
8	MR. BARTEL: That the tank was not at risk
9	of catastrophic failure.
10	MR. EWING: And what is your rough
11	confidence level about that conclusion?
12	MR. BARTEL: To this day, the same. I'm
13	highly confident that Tank 3 is stable.
14	MR. EWING: Thank you. So I would suggest
15	we might have further discussion of questions that might
16	be useful while he's up there.
17	MS. BALDWIN: Do you have any?
18	MR. EWING: Okay.
19	MR. PHILLIPS: I would have one question.
20	MR. BARTEL: Sure. Please.
21	MR. PHILLIPS: Mark, is your determination
22	that Tank 3 is stable contingent essentially on
23	conditions remaining as they are?
24	MR. BARTEL: Those being a de-inventoried
25	tank

1	MR. PHILLIPS: Right.
2	MR. BARTEL: that Kevin, I'm being
3	asked to speculate.
4	MR. PHILLIPS: It is.
5	MR. EWING: Yeah.
6	MR. BARTEL: Understand this. What I
7	understand is that the
9	MR. PHILLIPS: Right.
10	MR. BARTEL:
11	MR. PHILLIPS: Right.
12	MR. BARTEL:
14	MR. PHILLIPS: Right.
15	MR. BARTEL: as we've shown.
16	MR. PHILLIPS: I understand.
17	MR. BARTEL: At least in Zone 4.
18	MR. PHILLIPS: Right.
19	MR. BARTEL: And so the answer to your
20	question is really it was in from a load standpoint,
21	I would defer to Matrix and Joe Hoptay as to the
22	function of the outer tank.
23	MR. EWING: There's a
24	MR. BARTEL: I don't really want to I
25	don't really want to stray into that, how different the



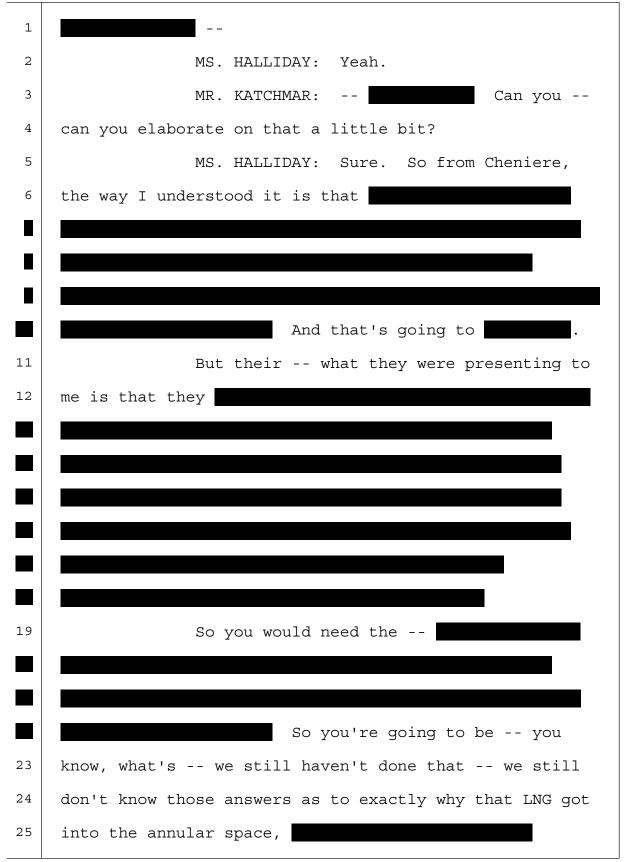
1	mean, we've
2	MR. PHILLIPS: Can you
3	MS. HALLIDAY: We still have this
	Right? You're still working on
10	that root cause analysis as to how all of these things
11	have happened?
12	MR. PHILLIPS: And if I could ask that as
13	a question, if you don't mind.
14	Julie, understanding that we heard from
15	Mark that
	, are you satisfied that we have
18	enough information to be confident that we essentially
19	could change the conditions of the Tank 3 as they are
20	and still not experience future cracking? Did that make
21	sense?
22	MR. EWING: Yeah. I'm so glad that I'm
23	not the only lawyer who can
24	MR. PHILLIPS: Yeah.
25	MR. EWING: have trouble

1	with questions.
2	MR. PHILLIPS: We twist words. That's
3	what we do.
4	Julie, did we lose you?
5	MS. HALLIDAY: Nope. I'm here. I'm
6	following you.
7	MR. PHILLIPS: Oh, okay. Oh, I'm
8	asking so okay. I'm sorry. I was I was asking
9	you that. Are you confident that
10	MS. HALLIDAY: Oh. Oh, I'm sorry. I
11	thought you were asking them.
12	MR. PHILLIPS: No worries. No worries.
13	Are you confident, having heard what you've heard
14	today and, again, this we didn't have this.
15	Knowing that we didn't have this before
16	the CAO was issued, knowing that we do have it now even,
17	are you still confident that if the conditions were to
18	essentially go back to what they were on Tank 3 that
19	we or that there could not be the potential for
20	future cracking?
21	MS. HALLIDAY: I think as long as, you
22	know, they aren't operating that tank and it's just
23	being maintained in the fashion that it is today, it's
24	not going to continue to crack. You've removed those
25	things that could make it crack.

1	What I haven't seen yet and, granted, I
2	haven't gone through all the material since I was out
3	is that finite analysis that determines what is the area
4	that will be that was impacted on the tank so when
5	you now need to understand what part of that tank needs
6	to be removed and replaced per, you know, the standards
7	that say, you know, "This is an area where the steel has
8	not been impacted." I haven't seen that finite analysis
9	yet.
10	MR. PHILLIPS: Okay. Thank you.
11	MR. KATCHMAR: Yeah. I got one other
12	question. Could you put that slide back up of the tank
13	with the four zones on it?
14	MS. SINGH: Yes. Give me a moment to find
15	the slide number on that one.
16	MR. EWING: And I'd love when you're done
17	to just quickly add something to what Julie just said.
18	MR. KATCHMAR: Go ahead. Go ahead.
19	MR. EWING: Well, I didn't mean to
20	interrupt.
21	MR. KATCHMAR: No, no. That's okay. Go
22	ahead.
23	MR. EWING: I can get in the queue here.
24	MR. KATCHMAR: I can keep my thought.
25	MR. EWING: Good. I'll put a marker down

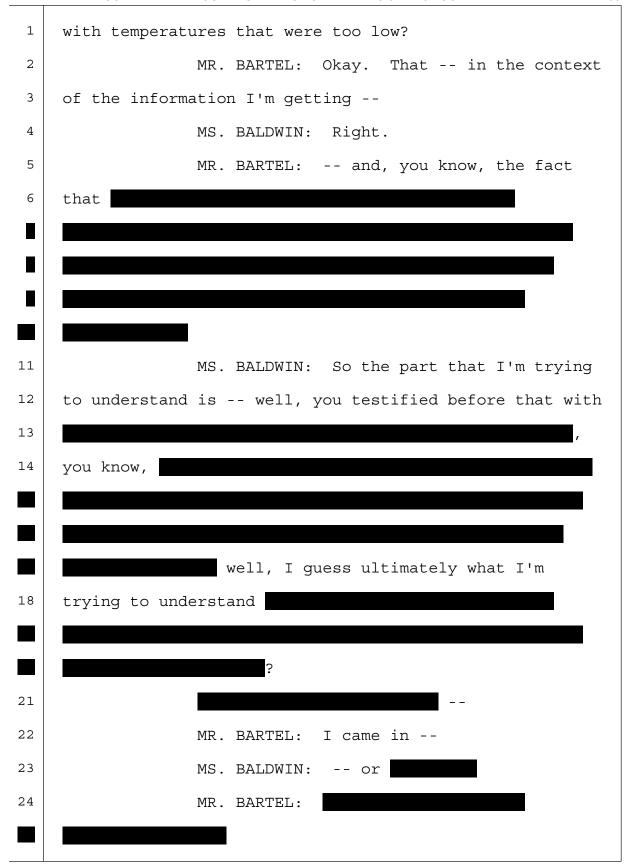
1	for discussion later so we're not delaying. An
2	important element of our contention, and it's very
3	important to us, is there's a difference between tools
4	that are available to the agency. One does not need a
5	CAO one does not need this CAO in order to ensure
6	that, for example, de-inventorying takes place, finite
7	element analysis or RCFA's root cause failure
8	analysis is conducted, et cetera.
9	So the absence of this CAO does not mean
10	that those things don't happen. It does not mean that
11	those things wouldn't necessarily happen without a
12	different tool being in place as between the agency and
13	us.
14	This tool, however, required a threat
15	finding and it is that aspect of it, more than the
16	corrective actions, that is our concern. We feel that
17	that threat finding is unsupported and was unsupported
18	at the time.
19	So I just wanted to clarify that. The
20	there is there should not be a concern that had this
21	CAO not been issued we would be operating Tank 3 and not
22	doing a root cause analysis, any of this sort of thing.
23	That's not our contention, nor would it be our
24	contention that it would have been prudent and wise for
25	us to do that.

1	Our contention is that this particular
2	mechanism with engaging us has a predicate finding that
3	is less about uncertainty and is entirely about public
4	threat and that's the aspect of it predominantly that is
5	our grave concern. We believe that part of it is
6	unfounded. I want to be clear about that.
7	We can talk about the other tools a little
8	later to help elaborate and illuminate that important
9	difference. So with that said
10	MS. STEVENS: Okay. Was okay. Julie,
11	was it presented to you at any point during your
12	communications with Cheniere that there was a plan for
13	them to bring Tank 3 back into service before they did
14	this analysis, before this analysis was performed?
15	MS. HALLIDAY: Repeat the question one
16	more time. I want to make sure I answer correctly what
17	you're asking.
18	MR. KATCHMAR: Okay.
19	MS. STEVENS: Pete's going to ask it.
20	It's a little more technical and I can
21	MR. KATCHMAR: So
22	MS. HALLIDAY: Okay.
23	MR. KATCHMAR: So, Julie, on your
24	timeline, there's a , there is
25	an item that discusses the



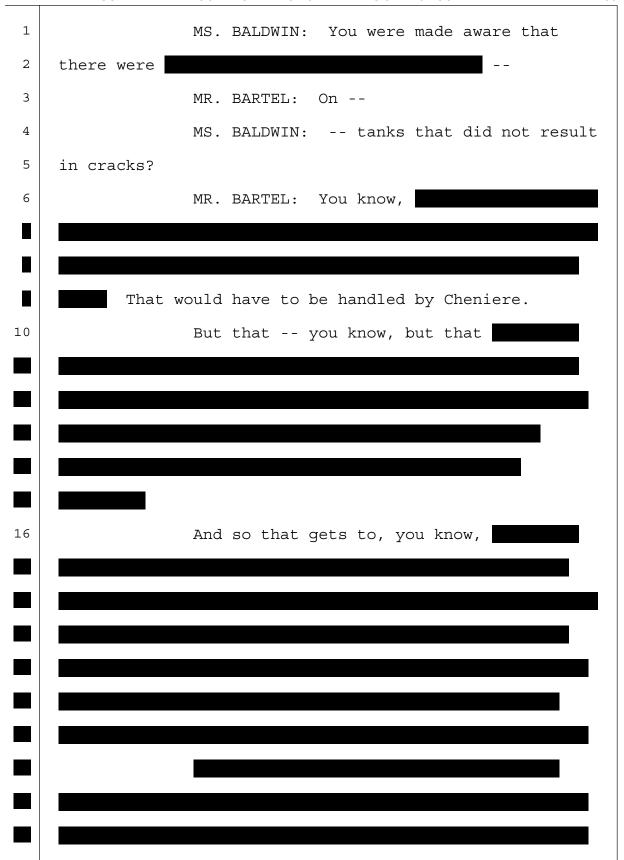
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2	MR. KATCHMAR: Thank you. The question I
3	had was Zone 2 and 3 appear to be fairly close together
4	with Zone 1 being further apart than and Zone 4 being
5	further apart.
6	Had we splashed LNG on that area a second
7	time, hypothetically, what do we think that perhaps
8	those cracks might have interconnected?
9	MR. EWING: I think that's best directed
10	to a different expert
11	MR. KATCHMAR: That's fine.
12	MR. EWING: with those limitations.
13	MR. KATCHMAR: We're actually
14	MR. HINZ: I do think it might be a
15	question for Mark. So the question sorry. Can you
16	ask the question again? I do think it's directed to
17	Mark.
18	MS. BALDWIN: So I think he's asking if,
19	as Julie said,

1	Could that have exacerbated the cracking
2	that you observed here?
3	MR. EWING: That is a hypothetical
4	question
5	MR. KATCHMAR: But at the time
6	MR. EWING: Do you mind answering it?
7	MR. BARTEL: One more time do I mind
8	answering it?
9	MR. EWING: No. That is a hypothetical
10	question.
11	MR. BARTEL: That is a hypothetical.
12	MR. EWING: Is that within your
13	MR. BARTEL: That was that's not a
14	question that I was asked to hypothesize on.
15	MR. EWING: Right.
16	MS. BALDWIN: Well, I just have okay.
17	So I just I have just a couple of questions just
18	MR. BARTEL: Sure.
19	MS. BALDWIN: about your testimony thus
20	far. So the kinds of cracks that we're seeing on
21	Tank 3, they're considered to be brittle?
22	MR. BARTEL: Brittle fracture.
22	MR. BARTEL: Brittle fracture. MS. BALDWIN: Brittle fractures, meaning



1	MS. BALDWIN: Okay. So you got
2	information from Cheniere that January 22nd is when they
3	observed the material. So is it possible sort of in the
4	confines of this argument that this
	, or is it the
7	nature of the cracks that they would have had to have
8	occurred sort of instantaneously right when you started
9	seeing the product escape?
10	MR. BARTEL: That speaks to a lot of
11	things so
12	MR. EWING: Yeah. I think
13	MS. BALDWIN: I'm just asking you to sort
14	of expand on the nature of what this is testimony not
15	necessarily just within the confines of this accident.
16	I'm just trying to understand from his testimony what
17	the nature of the crack like
18	MR. EWING: Did it originate from the LNG
19	release on the 22nd
20	MS. BALDWIN: Correct.
21	MR. EWING: or could it have been there
22	previously or something?
23	MS. BALDWIN: Correct. How you would
24	observe this kind of crack. I mean, brittle to me,

1	fracture to me is kind of an oxymoron in that it
2	couldn't have occurred over a period of time.
3	So I'm just trying to understand if what
4	you're saying is that this happened instantaneously
5	the crack happened and it was arrested because the tank
6	warmed up, or is it possible, given the circumstances
7	and the information that you know, that this was a slow
8	crack that just became bad enough to actually breach the
9	space as of January 22nd?
10	MR. EWING: Do you have an opinion on
11	that?
12	MR. BARTEL: I do.
13	MR. EWING: Please.
14	MR. BARTEL: Again, understand that
17	MS. BALDWIN: Okay.
18	MR. BARTEL: And
24	MS. BALDWIN: So you were
25	MR. BARTEL: cryogenic episodes.



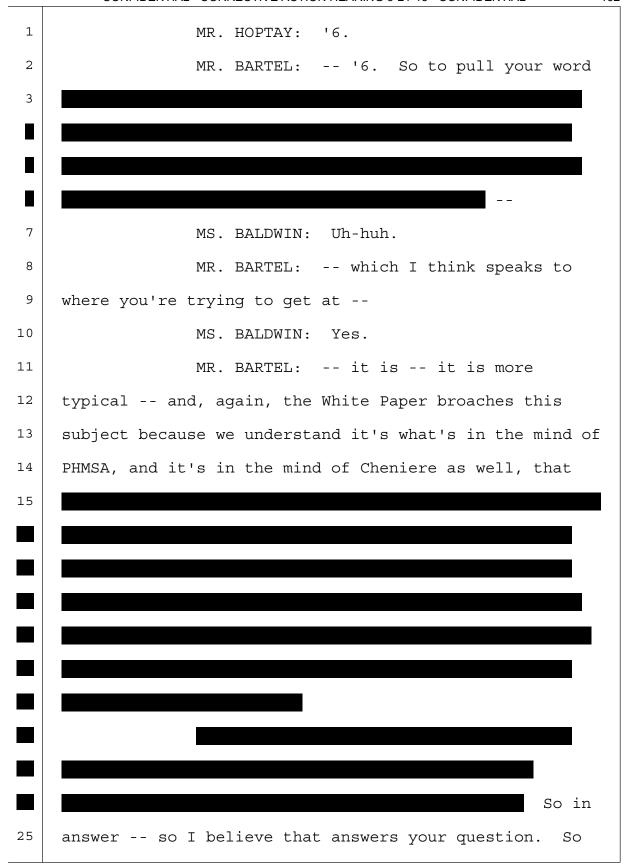
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1
4
                   MS. BALDWIN: Would that have any effect
5
    on your hypothesis that the tank is now stable, that the
6
    cracks will not exacerbate over time, that they'll just
7
    return to their former elasticity?
                   MR. BARTEL: You know, that -- you know,
9
    metallurgical discussion, it's understood that a
10
    material that's been refrigerated --
11
                   MS. BALDWIN: Uh-huh.
12
                   MR. BARTEL: -- has more than one property
13
    that changes as it's refrigerated if it is these kinds
14
    of materials.
15
                   MS. BALDWIN: Okay.
                   MR. BARTEL: When it is warmed back to the
16
17
    temperatures that it's designed to be operated at, they
18
    recover -- they recover those changes and properties
19
    that occurred while they were refrigerated.
20
                   MS. BALDWIN: But do they recover in as
21
    stable as a form is what I --
22
                   MR. BARTEL: Stable?
23
                   MS. BALDWIN: Do they return to their
24
    former stability? And this is, you know, just a
    totally --
25
```

1	MR. BARTEL: Define
2	MS. BALDWIN: just a commonsense
3	question.
4	MR. BARTEL: I would
5	MS. BALDWIN: So if you have a
6	MR. BARTEL: I would ask you to define
7	stability.
8	MS. BALDWIN: Say it was a slow crack.
9	MR. BARTEL: Okay.
10	MS. BALDWIN: Okay? And it happened over
11	a period of time and the tank warmed up and the cracking
12	arrested. When you return that tank to service, do you
13	have a vulnerability at the site of the former cracks or
14	does it return to its pre-cracked state? Is it more
15	vulnerability is it more vulnerable to a future
16	event?
17	MR. EWING: May I interject one thing and
18	then I'll
19	MS. BALDWIN: Sure.
20	MR. EWING: ask him to answer, but hold
21	your thought for a second.
22	MS. BALDWIN: Uh-huh.
23	MR. EWING: I just want you to know as you
24	explore your interest, which is important to explore,
25	that the predicate or the premise of your question is
25	that the predicate or the premise of your question is

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1
    that there would be no repair work done. Right? And
2
    that we would --
3
                  MS. BALDWIN: Well, no. I'm -- what I'm
4
    really just trying to --
 5
                  MR. EWING: -- allow this to come back
6
    into operation.
7
                  MS. BALDWIN: I'm really just trying to
 8
    test the -- you know, I'm --
11
                  So, I mean, just a commonsense question
12
    would be that we --
17
                  MR. EWING: And I think --
18
                  MS. BALDWIN: -- the threat. I'm just --
19
    again, I'm just asking questions about the testimony
20
    that he gave.
21
                  MR. EWING: I think that that goes heavily
22
    to what is the mechanism that generates this
23
    phenomenon --
24
                  MS. BALDWIN: Sure. And is it --
25
                  MR. EWING: -- which is -- which we
```

```
1
    haven't explored yet.
2
                   MS. BALDWIN: That's what I'm -- yeah.
3
     That's what I'm just trying to understand.
4
                   MR. EWING: We've love to do that.
 5
                   MS. BALDWIN: But one last question and
6
     I'll just --
7
                   MR. BARTEL: Well, I --
 8
                   MS. BALDWIN: I'm getting far afield now.
 9
    What confidence do -- you have that if you class -- you
10
    classified this again as, like, a brittle fracture.
11
    What confidence do you have that that's actually the
12
    case?
13
                   Could it -- what -- if you could put a
14
    percentage on it or you have an idea. Give me an idea
15
    of --
16
                   MS. KARAUS: May I just point something
17
          I understand your interest in the science behind
18
    this because I share the same interest, but it appears
19
    to me that the CAO presented us a preliminary finding
20
    that these cracks did propagate quickly.
21
                   And so I'm wondering if there's -- if
22
    maybe there's someone at PHMSA -- OPS who has a
23
    different opinion now. But if that opinion has changed,
24
     it would be worth exploring.
25
                   MR. EWING: Yeah.
```

1	MR. KATCHMAR: I've got an additional
2	question.
3	MR. PHILLIPS: Oh. Well, we were
4	MR. KATCHMAR: Oh, let's finish this one?
5	MR. PHILLIPS: We're not adjusting our
6	preliminary findings related to this.
7	MR. KATCHMAR: Oh, no, not at all.
8	MR. PHILLIPS: I'm just listening to them.
9	Yeah.
10	MR. EWING: I don't I think maybe I can
11	summarize my understanding because we're both laypeople
12	when it comes to the answer. Right?
13	I think what Mark was suggesting there
14	that
	. And
18	, the word that you didn't
19	use.
20	MR. BARTEL: I and I would not use.
21	MR. EWING: Okay. Then there we go. You
22	pick the words that you like to use.
23	MR. BARTEL: Yeah, yeah, because the
24	material the material today is the material that it



1	
3	MS. BALDWIN: Okay. That's fine. That's
4	what I was asking.
5	MR. BARTEL: Does that does that
6	MS. BALDWIN: That's fine. Yes.
7	MR. EWING: Yeah.
8	MS. BALDWIN: We are woefully beyond our
9	stopping our stopping time. I don't want anyone to
10	despair of ever getting a lunch, but I if there are
11	any more questions for this particular witness, I
12	either on the phone or here, I ask that you
13	MR. KATCHMAR: Yeah, I do have a question.
14	Can you go to the crack the Y-looking crack, Zone 4?
15	MR. BARTEL: Is that Zone 4?
16	MR. KATCHMAR: We actually prefer
17	Zone 2
18	MS. BALDWIN: I don't think we have that.
19	MR. KATCHMAR: if that's possible.
20	MS. BALDWIN: The picture is not on here.
21	I think it was
22	MR. KATCHMAR: It was on the other one.
23	MS. BALDWIN: Mr. Ewing
24	MR. EWING: She has it in the back of hers
25	here. This was

1	MS. SINGH: Referring to
2	MR. KATCHMAR: Okay. So
3	MS. HALLIDAY: Kristin, if I could just
4	ask a question. Mark, did you also were you also
5	asked to look at any of the
	in
7	the for the outer tank, and do you believe that that
8	? I'm sorry.
9	MR. BARTEL: We can clarify that.
10	MR. KATCHMAR: That was my exact question.
11	MR. BARTEL: We are discussing Tank 3 on
12	the phone, Julie, I believe.
13	MS. BALDWIN: Yes.
14	MR. KATCHMAR: Yes.
15	MS. HALLIDAY: Well, I think that
16	right. We you could extend that to Tank 1 as well,
17	you know, that we have concerns that that
	, that that's why these vapors are
20	continuing to emit.
21	So there is for some reason vapors
22	communicating from inside the tank to outside the tank
23	through the
	that vapor
25	is emitting.

1	Is that were you asked also to look at
2	the structural impact potential impact on how those
3	failures
4	MR. BARTEL: May I answer Tank 3?
5	MR. EWING: Yeah.
6	MR. BARTEL: In the photographs, which are
7	the slide that's up on the screen now for those on
8	the phone is what we called Zone 2. And this
	. So in each location where the
13	MR. KATCHMAR: But do you know
14	MR. BARTEL: in answer to your
15	question.
16	MR. KATCHMAR: Do you do you have a
17	answer for
19	MR. BARTEL: I do not
21	MR. KATCHMAR: How far could it go?
22	MR. BARTEL: The
	Joe Hoptay?
24	MR. KATCHMAR: Thickness?
25	MR. BARTEL: It is it is

1	thick.
2	MR. EWING: What we don't know is we don't
3	know how
4	MR. BARTEL: I do not.
5	MR. KATCHMAR: Okay. But let me ask this
6	question. Is the tank built with the same wall
7	thickness of steel all the way up?
8	MR. BARTEL:
9	MR. KATCHMAR: Okay.
11	MR. BARTEL: The is this
12	and
13	MR. KATCHMAR: Okay. Is there a way that
14	you can analyze the crack and say it had to have this
15	much force to get this far through that thick plate?
16	MR. BARTEL: There would there would be
17	a tremendous number of assumptions.
18	MR. KATCHMAR: Okay. But then, you know,
19	if it went that far through that thick plate, which
20	is what are we talking?
21	MR. BARTEL:
22	MR. KATCHMAR:
24	MR. BARTEL:
25	MR. KATCHMAR:

1	
2	MR. BARTEL:
4	MR. KATCHMAR: Okay.
5	MR. PHILLIPS: Mark, were you asked to
6	look at Tank 1 as well?
7	MR. BARTEL: Look at it. And I don't know
8	that I answered I answered
9	MR. PHILLIPS: Right.
10	MR. BARTEL: the second half of that
11	question.
12	MR. PHILLIPS: Did you evaluate it in the
13	same manner?
14	MR. BARTEL: So my understanding was that
15	And I don't
16	want to use Cheniere terms here because this isn't
17	this isn't Stress information.
18	MR. EWING: Yeah. That if you didn't
19	work on that
20	MR. BARTEL: I
21	MR. EWING: then let's not answer that
22	question.
23	MR. BARTEL: Okay.
24	MR. EWING: That's maybe answerable by
25	others here, and we'll do that.

```
1
                   MR. BARTEL: So -- but to Julie's
2
    question -- it is Julie?
3
                   MS. BALDWIN:
                                 Yes.
 4
                   MR. EWING: Yeah.
 5
                   MS. STEVENS: Yes.
 6
                   MR. BARTEL: To Julie's question,
7
                                , yes, ma'am. Why -- bless
10
          Why that is happening, I do not know.
11
                   MR. EWING: That's not your expertise.
12
                   MR. BARTEL: Especially that it was a
13
14
                   MR. EWING:
                               Right.
15
                   MR. BARTEL:
17
                   MR. EWING: And yours is metallurgical, if
18
    you will.
               We have others here that will address the
19
    mechanism of action, and I think that will help get at
20
    at least a partial answer to the questions you're
21
    asking.
22
                   MR. PHILLIPS: But was -- did we get an
23
    answer to were you asked to look at Tank 1
24
    metallurgically?
25
                   MR. BARTEL: From the standpoint of?
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1	MS. STEVENS: At all.
2	MR. BARTEL: Could you clarify?
3	MS. STEVENS: At all.
4	MR. PHILLIPS: Evaluating
5	MS. STEVENS: At all.
6	MR. BARTEL: Evaluating it in a different
7	manner than Tank 3?
8	MS. STEVENS: I mean, you
9	MR. EWING: Well, did you did you look
10	at Tank 1, Mark?
11	MR. BARTEL: Did I I looked at it in
12	order to answer provide the White Paper because
13	they're all the same material built by the designed
14	by the same company. So the three tanks, 1, 2 and 3,
15	that are the discussion today are essentially triplets.
16	And so looking at Tank 3 is looking at 1 and 2
17	MR. PHILLIPS: Okay.
18	MR. BARTEL: from the as an answer
19	to your question.
20	MR. PHILLIPS: And that report includes
21	your view of those tanks?
22	MR. BARTEL: And that report is germane to
23	all three tanks and says so on
24	MR. PHILLIPS: Gotcha. What was that date
25	again? Sorry.

1	MR. BARTEL: The 21st of February.
2	MR. PHILLIPS: Okay. 21st. Thank you.
3	MR. EWING: I want to highlight one point
4	I think is important that you've been that you said
5	earlier, which is that the loss of certain metallurgical
6	characteristics through exposure to out-of-design
7	temperatures is regained as those temperatures recede
8	and design temp excuse me, design temperatures are
9	reestablished. Is that correct?
10	MR. BARTEL: That is correct. And that is
11	the conclusion of the White Paper.
12	MR. EWING: Thank you. I'm aware that
13	you've already signaled you're ready for a break.
14	MS. BALDWIN: Yes. So we're at 12:55,
15	yes. All right. So let's go ahead and we'll adjourn
16	now for lunch. So try to be back promptly at 2:00,
17	meaning everybody in their seats at 2:00 o'clock
18	MR. EWING: Thank you.
19	MS. BALDWIN: so we can make some more
20	progress.
21	(Recess from 12:55 p.m. to 2:04 p.m.)
22	MS. BALDWIN: Okay. I think we have
23	everyone back.
24	So let's start with the people on the
25	phone, just for the court reporter. And we can go back

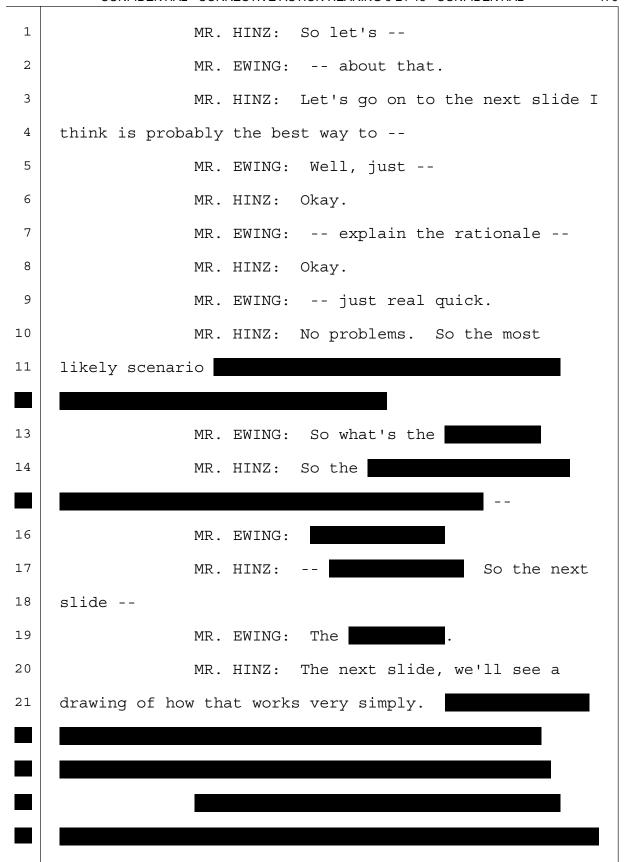
1	on the record.
2	Joe, Julie, can you guys just introduce
3	yourself briefly again just so we know exactly who's on
4	the phone?
5	MS. HALLIDAY: Sure. It's Julie Halliday.
6	MS. DAUGHERTY: And Joe Sieve with PHMSA.
7	MS. BALDWIN: Okay. So we can pick back
8	up where we where we left off. I mean, I think PHMSA
9	was done with the questioning of the last witness so
10	MR. EWING: Thank you.
11	MS. BALDWIN: we're back to Cheniere.
12	MR. EWING: I appreciate it. And I hope
13	everyone had a chance to eat. So we've tried to review
14	the direction of your concerns and questions. And I
15	would propose a few things. One, a small matter, but
16	important to us, one of the concerns that we heard was
17	that we that Cheniere was not I would say fast off
18	the mark in bringing in expertise, either internally or
19	externally or in or in the nature of its actions.
20	And while I was not able to complete it in
21	the timeframe of lunch, I think in very short order what
22	might be helpful if we may suggest that we be allowed to
23	submit it post-hearing is simply a timeline because
24	there were a lot of questions of when was this person
25	hired, when did this happen

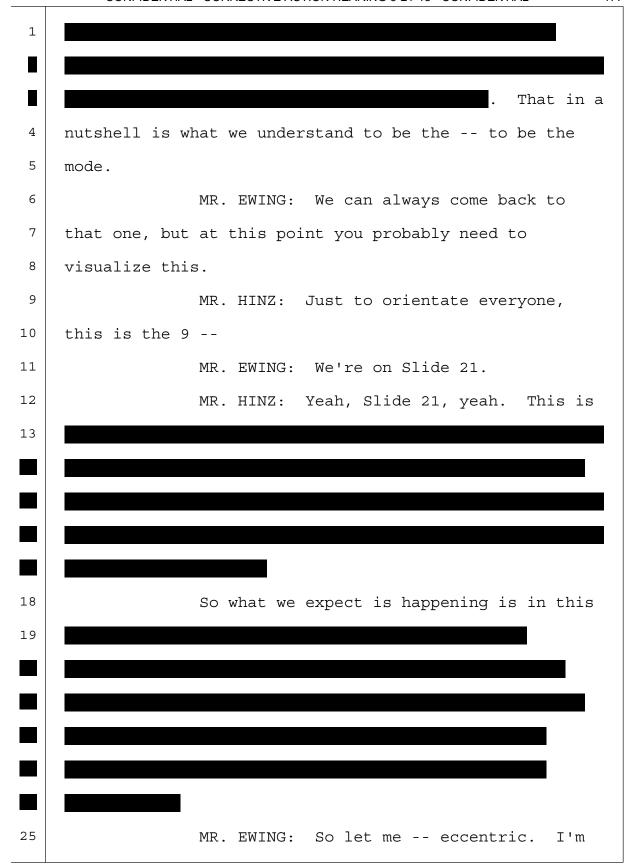
1	(Phone beeping)
2	MR. EWING: and it seems to me that a
3	full view of that might just on a piece of paper be a
4	helpful thing, and we can compile that and just send it
5	to you.
6	MS. BALDWIN: Okay. Just one second. Who
7	just joined us on the phone?
8	MS. WHITE: This is Sentho White.
9	MS. BALDWIN: Okay. So Sentho is
10	obviously with DOT as well.
11	That's perfectly acceptable to me and I'm
12	sure
13	MR. PHILLIPS: No objection.
14	MS. BALDWIN: to the Region as well.
15	MR. EWING: Okay. It just seemed to be
16	responsive to some of these questions.
17	We have spent some time this morning
18	talking about concerns relating to structure, structural
19	integrity and the
	the structural condition of the
21	tanks.
22	I think that is not a bad
23	encapsulation, I think, of your concerns, the potential
24	that there is a consequential catastrophic outcome
25	because of the structural condition of the tanks. And

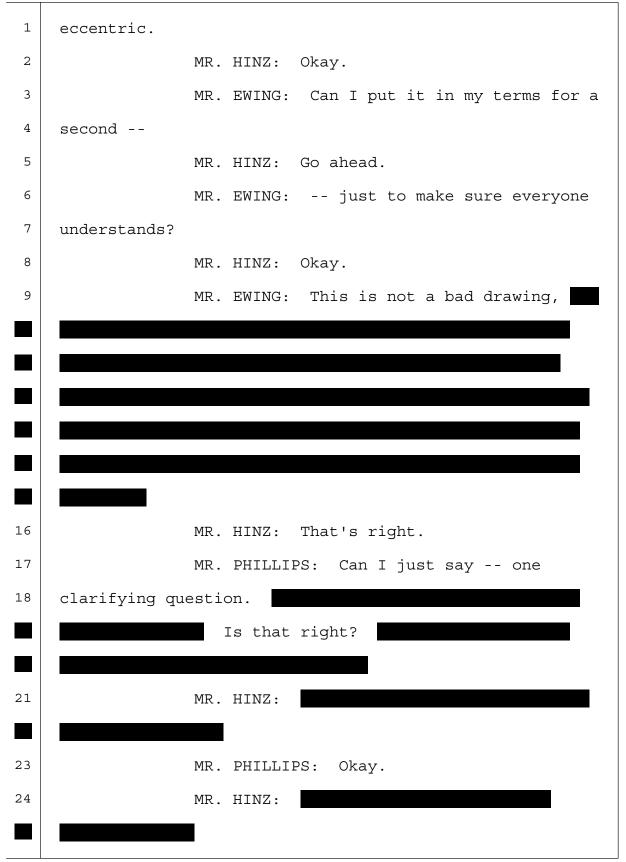
1 we've been coming at that through a variety of questions ultimately, but I'm not sure that it has fully resolved 2 3 itself into clarity. 4 Rather than picking up there, what I'd 5 like to do, because we decided among us that it might be the easiest way to get at that, is to -- is to reach 6 7 over -- kind of work from the outside in, reach over to, 8 well, what's actually the mode of action here? 9 driving the problem? 10 And that is a particular mechanism which we can describe -- and that's what I want to do next, a 11 12 particular mechanism that drives the thermal event and 13 it is the thermal event that is causing the phenomena 14 that we see leading to concerns about structure. 15 So by describing that process, we can get 16 back out to structure and complete that discussion 17 around the concerns with structure and whether or not 18 the structural condition of the tanks are in a state of 19 jeopardy with respect to catastrophe, using catastrophe as a catch-all for everyone's grave concerns. 20 21 So I'd like to do that. I think that's 22 going to be the easiest. And then we can also, having 23 come back to structure in that way, distinguish Tank 1 24 and Tank 3 from a structural standpoint I think more 25 readily than we can now before you understand --

1	everyone understands what's driving the thermal event.
2	There are a few other things we'd like to
3	do as well, but they are not as large as or as
4	important as those because those seem to be driving
5	people's interest and concern and also our desire. So
6	that's what we'd like to do.
7	If that's if you're amenable
8	MS. BALDWIN: I am.
9	MR. EWING: Ms. Baldwin, then what I
10	would ask is Maas, you definitely need your glasses
11	for this.
12	Let's let me set up this for a second
13	because we have been on the outside of the tank, if you
14	will, there, but really we need to figure out what was
15	driving things to the outside of the tank, if you will.
16	We it's useful to do it from the inside.
17	And so when one asks when one thinks
18	through, well, what could be doing that, there are a
19	number of I'll call them hypotheses to be explored.
20	This is by no means all of them. This is one slide.
21	Okay? But you can and it's stated to be clear
22	conceptually. I think we might go through that a little
23	bit and why they were disposed of with robustness, that
24	is to say, with some confidence, and that then led us to
25	an understanding and a higher confidence that we did

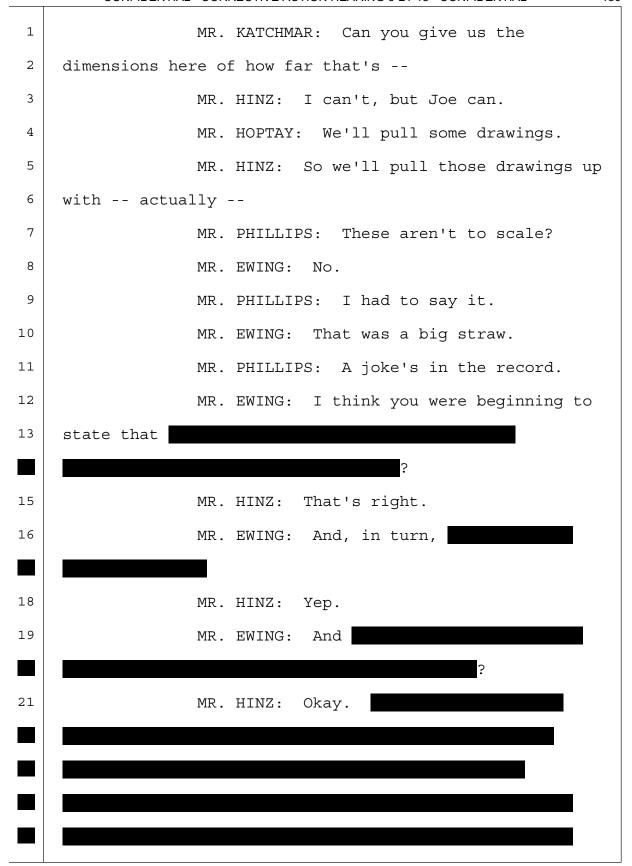
1	understand and do understand what the driving process
2	mode of failure is.
3	So, Maas, start us off a little bit at the
4	top end. I think before he gets to the mode that we
5	want to discuss because we think it is applicable, just
6	conceptually maybe I'll start.
7	Conceptually a hole in the inner tank.
8	Right? I mean, let's talk about the obvious. How did
9	the LNG get out? Well, maybe there's a hole. That's
10	not exactly a term of art. A hole in the tank.
11	Overfilling the tank, that's a concern that one might
12	have. A tank can be overfilled at least theoretically
13	or could it just be spilling out because you got too
14	much in there.
15	MS. BALDWIN: I'm sorry. For the benefit
16	of the people on the phone also, we're on Page 20
17	MR. EWING: 20, right.
18	MS. BALDWIN: of this exhibit.
19	MR. EWING: And there are a variety of
20	others, but those are two basic ones. We want to
21	explain why they can be set aside in the briefest terms
22	in order to get to that third one, which is a
23	process-related mode of failure, if you will, a
24	mechanism for action.
25	Let's get a little bit more detail

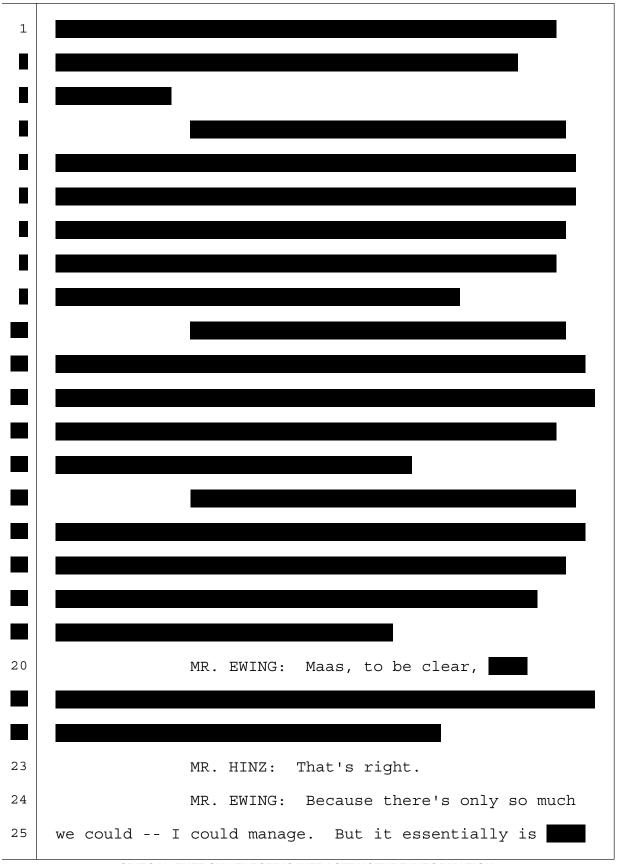


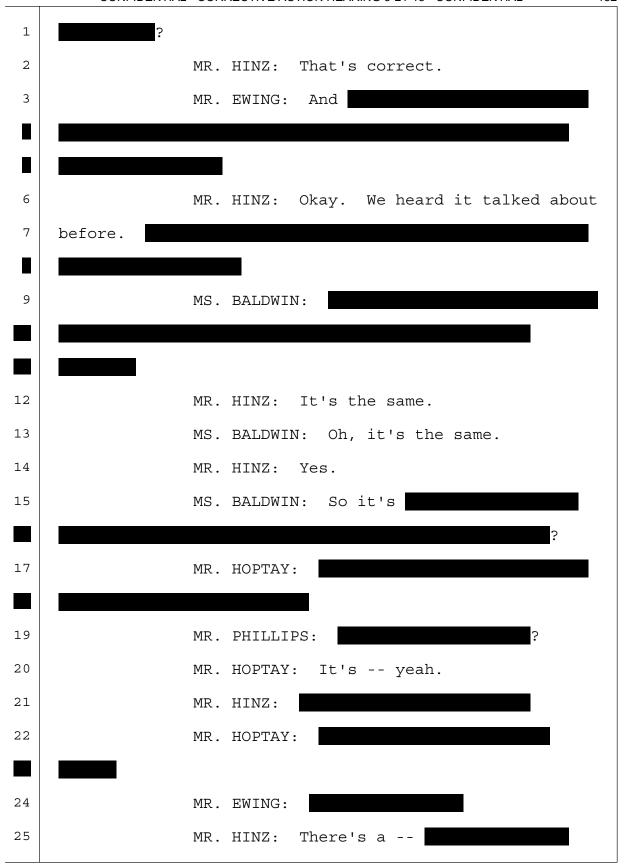


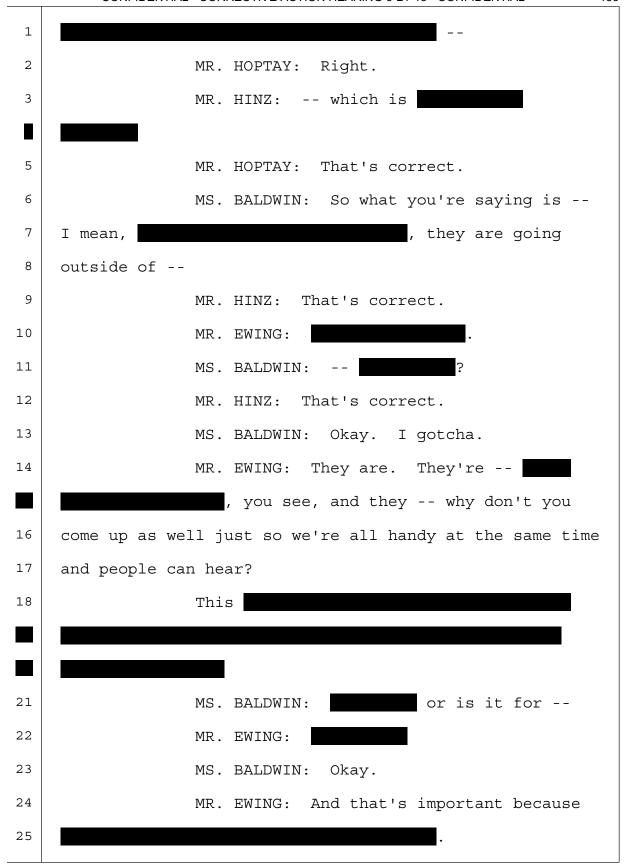


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1
                   MR. HOPTAY: I do not have their drawings,
2
    but I do believe so.
3
                   MR. PHILLIPS: It's only -- so at this
4
    point
7
                   MR. EWING:
9
                   MR. PHILLIPS: Right.
10
                   MR. EWING: -- we've been --
11
                   MR. PHILLIPS: I wanted to clarify that.
12
                   MR. EWING: And I just don't know the
    answer -- but there's --
13
14
                   MR. PHILLIPS: No problem.
15
                   MR. EWING: -- intrinsically no reason to
    think that it is different --
16
17
                   MR. PHILLIPS: Right.
18
                   MR. EWING: -- because they were
19
    designed --
20
                   MR. PHILLIPS: Understood. I just want to
21
    orient --
22
                   MR. EWING: Yeah.
                   MR. PHILLIPS: -- my focus in my head.
23
24
    Thank you.
25
                   MR. EWING: So carry on.
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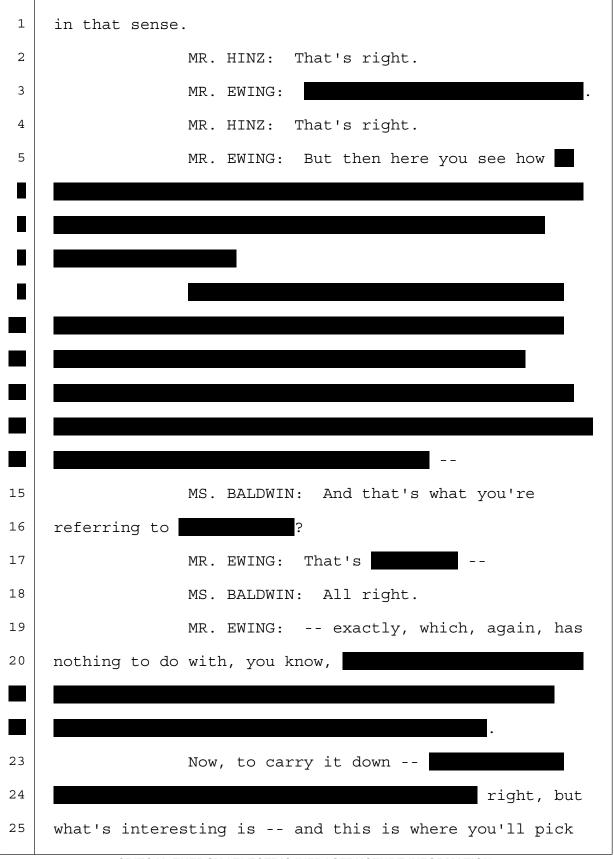


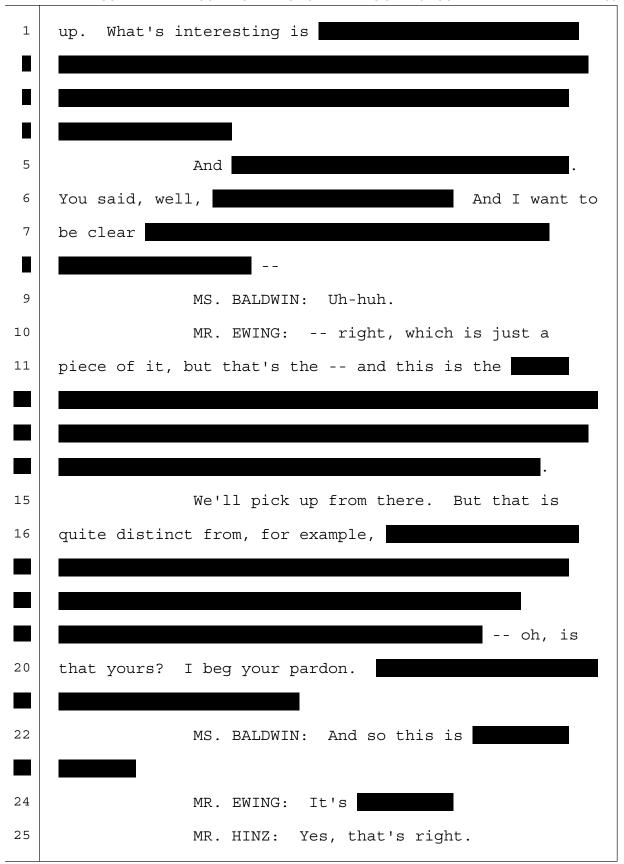


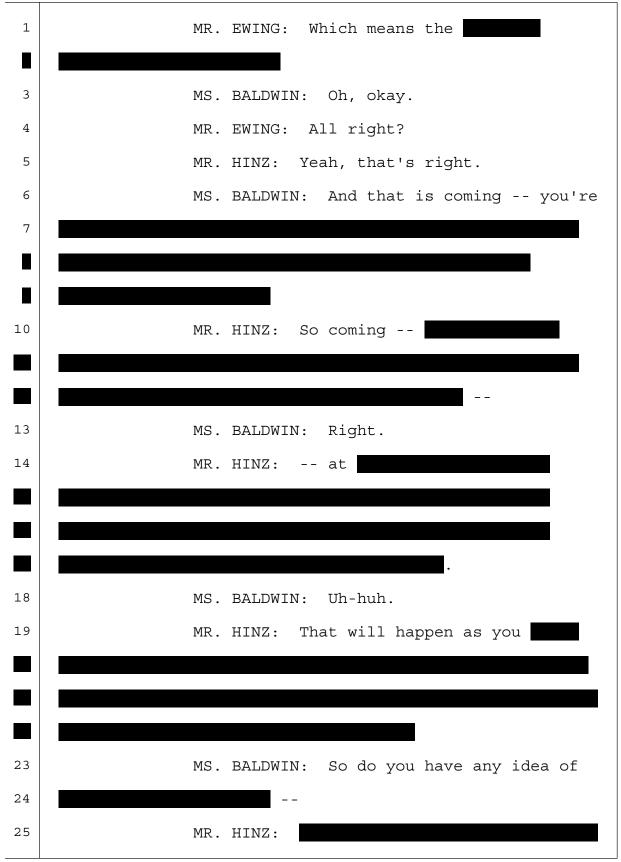




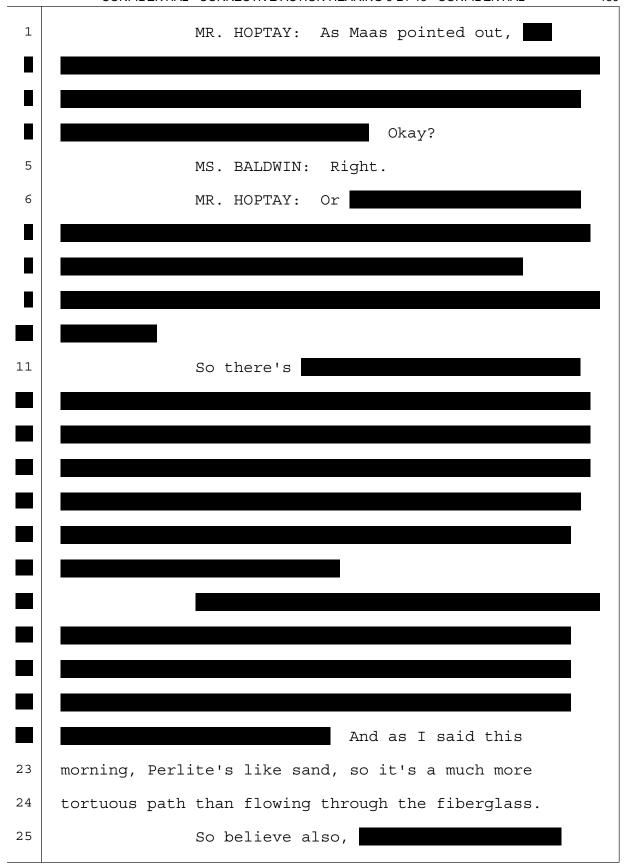
1	MS. BALDWIN: Right.
2	MR. EWING: And you may remember that from
3	my earlier presentation,
6	MS. BALDWIN: Uh-huh.
7	MR. EWING: You're taking the
12	MS. BALDWIN: Where does that
14	MR. EWING: So
15	MS. BALDWIN:
	You said it goes
17	MR. EWING: And that's right here. I'm
18	going to stand on this side so that they can correct me,
19	but I and the reason I want to speak for a second and
20	then I'll hand it right back to the experts
21	MS. BALDWIN: Sure.
22	MR. EWING: is I want to be sure that
23	you and I and you're more expert than I, but that we
24	have it clearly here so it's helpful for both of us.
25	

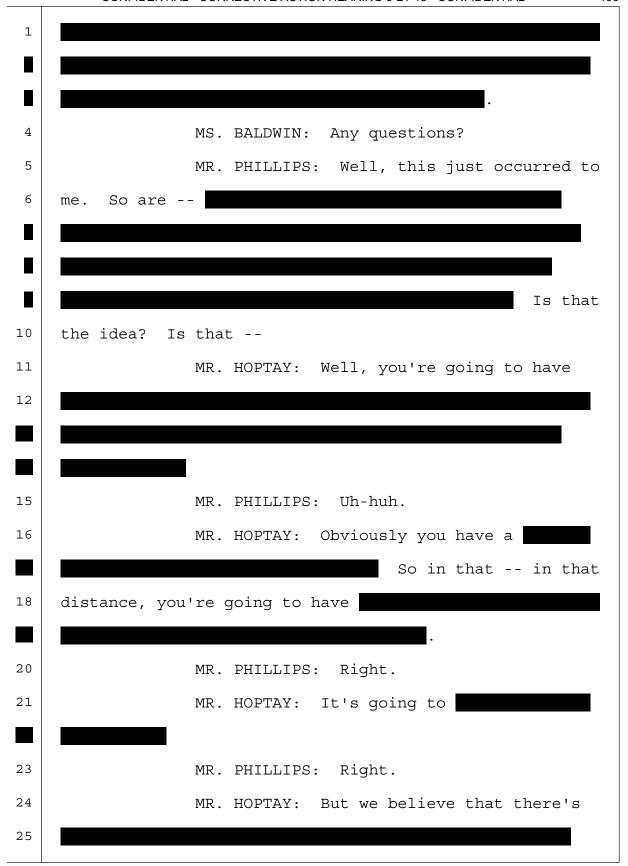


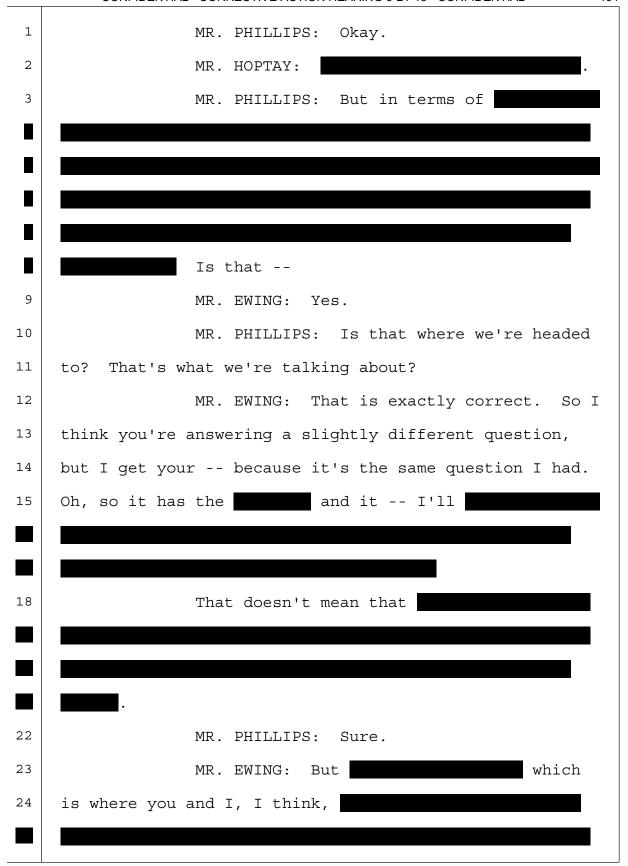


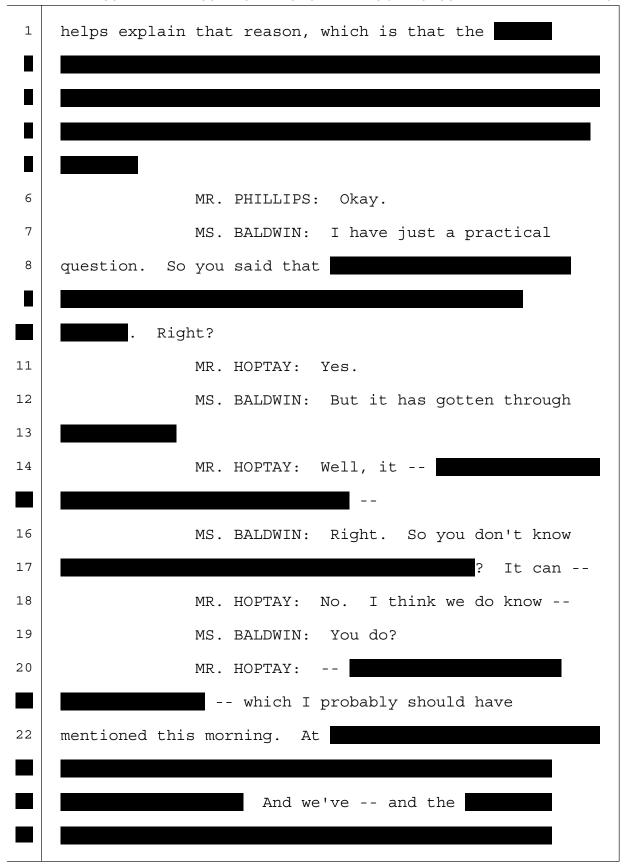


1	MS. BALDWIN: Right.
2	MR. HINZ: So
3	MR. EWING: I would say, if I may, hold
4	that only because it's specific to the incident also.
5	MS. BALDWIN: Okay.
6	MR. EWING: But maybe this that's why
7	this is sort of a conceptual. If we can allow the
8	completion of the conceptual, then we can
9	MS. BALDWIN: That's fine.
10	MR. EWING: get to the specifics.
11	Thank you.
12	MR. HINZ: Is there anything else? I
13	think we've explained it. I'm just not sure whether
14	if we can get some questions just to understand what it
15	is Miss
16	MR. EWING: Well, I
17	MR. HINZ: Okay.
18	MR. EWING: There's one more element that
19	I want between the two of you to answer, and that is
20	so since

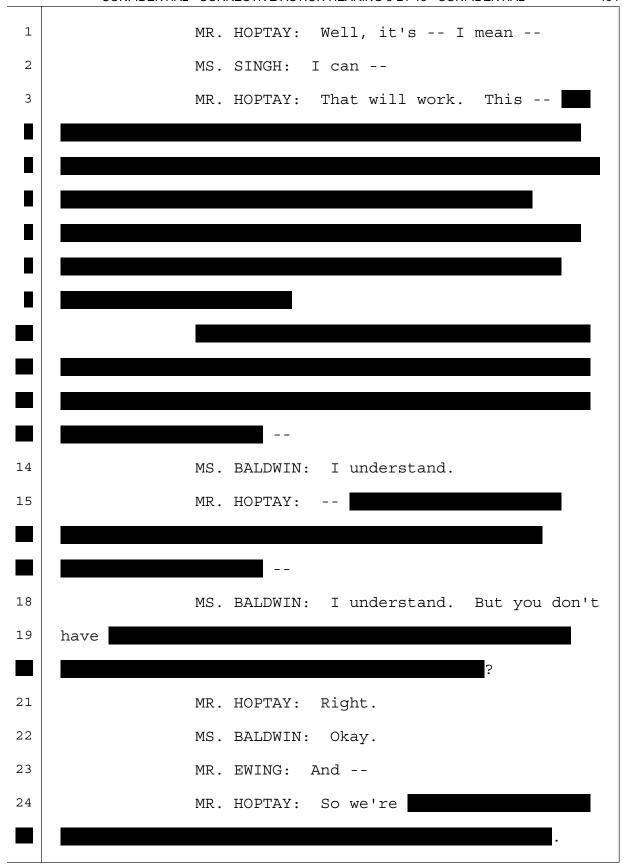


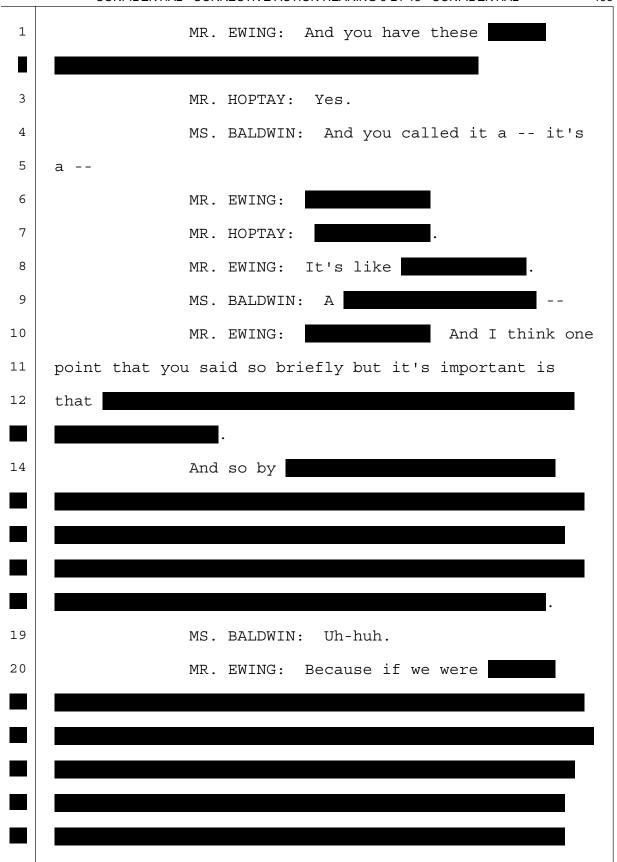


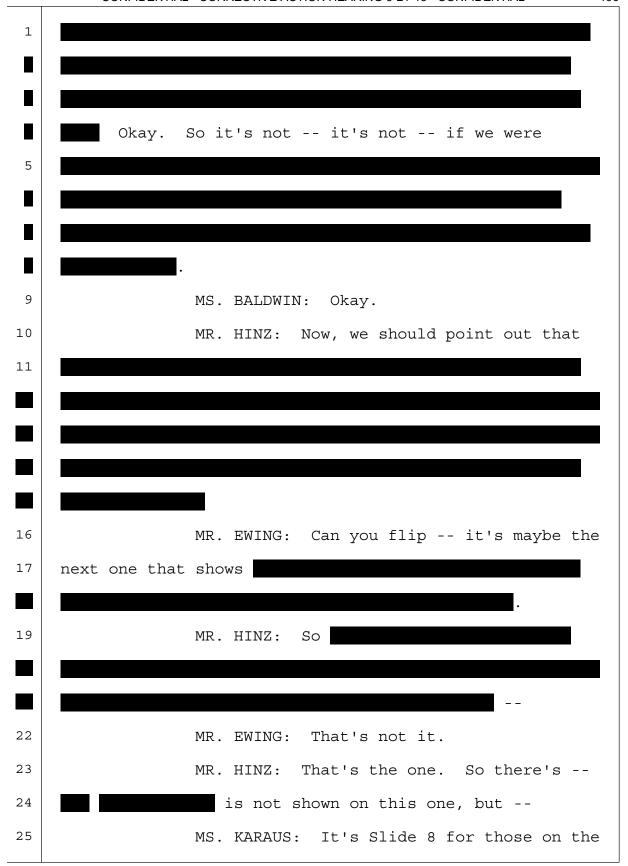


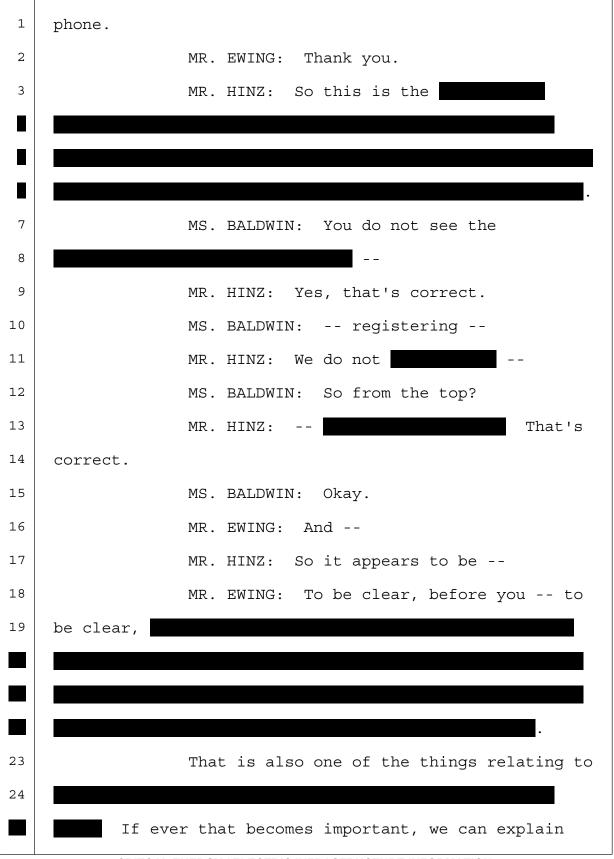


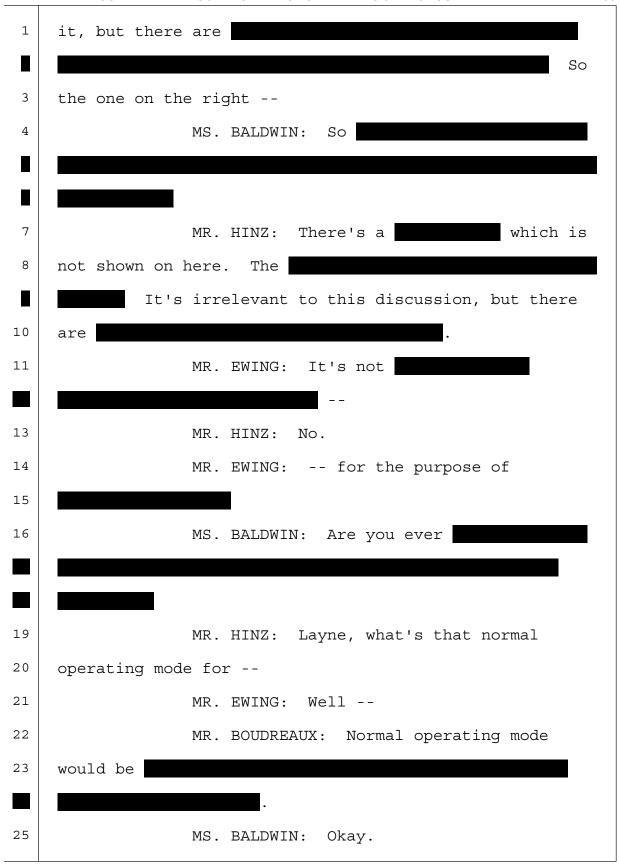
1	
3	MS. BALDWIN: Oh, okay.
4	MR. HOPTAY: And that's the one that
5	
9	MS. BALDWIN: And are
10	MR. HOPTAY:
11	MS. BALDWIN:
12	MR. HOPTAY: They're
13	MS. BALDWIN:
15	MR. HOPTAY: The bottom is can you pull
16	up the one that we talked to this morning, please? I
17	think like 3 or 4.
18	MR. EWING: Yeah. It was one of the
19	earliest conceptual
20	MS. SINGH: The earliest conceptual
21	drawing?
22	MR. EWING: Yes.
23	MS. SINGH: This one?
24	MR. HOPTAY: Yeah. That will work.
25	MS. SINGH: Okay.

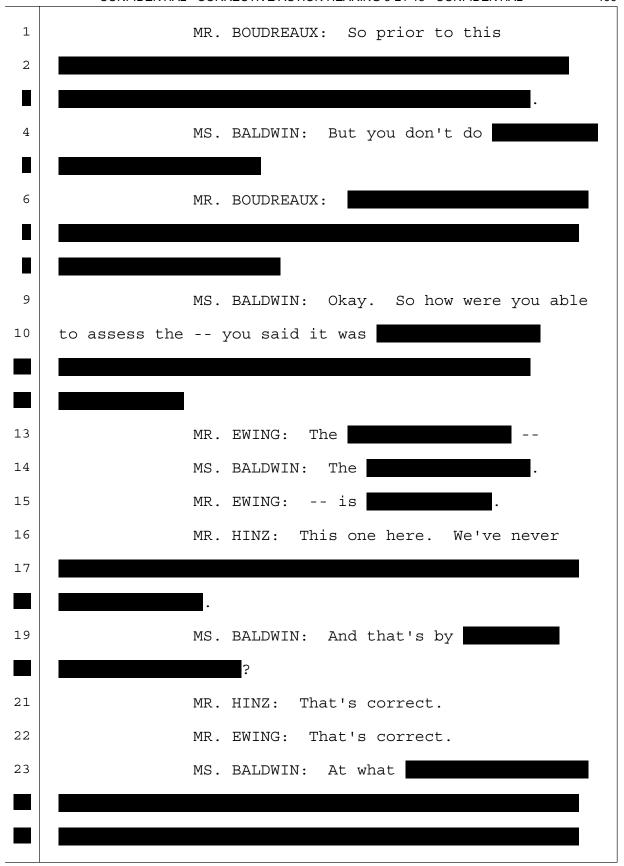


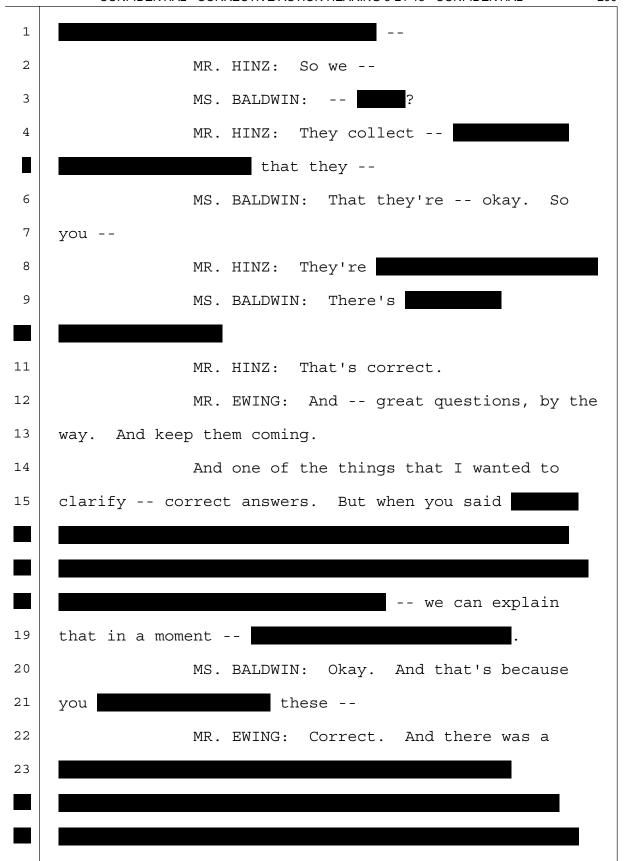


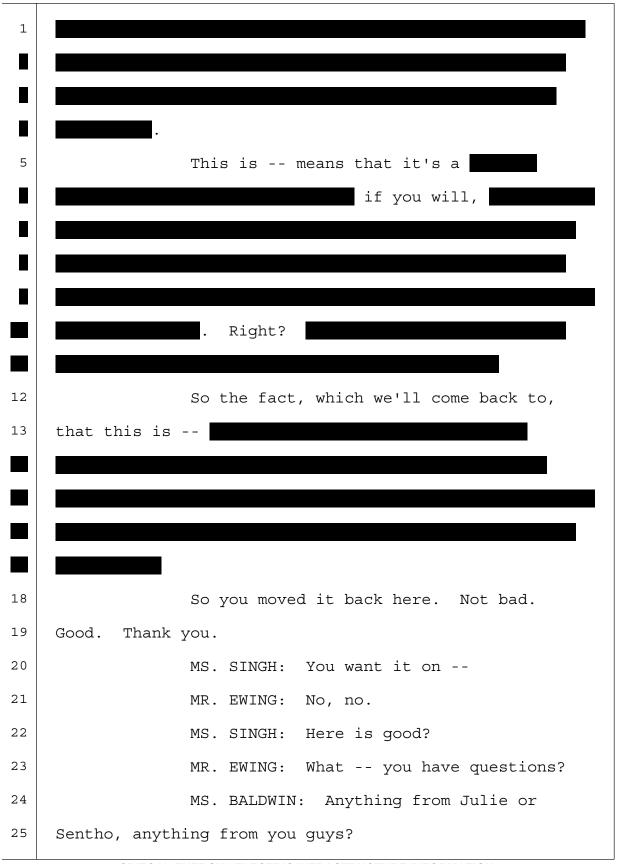




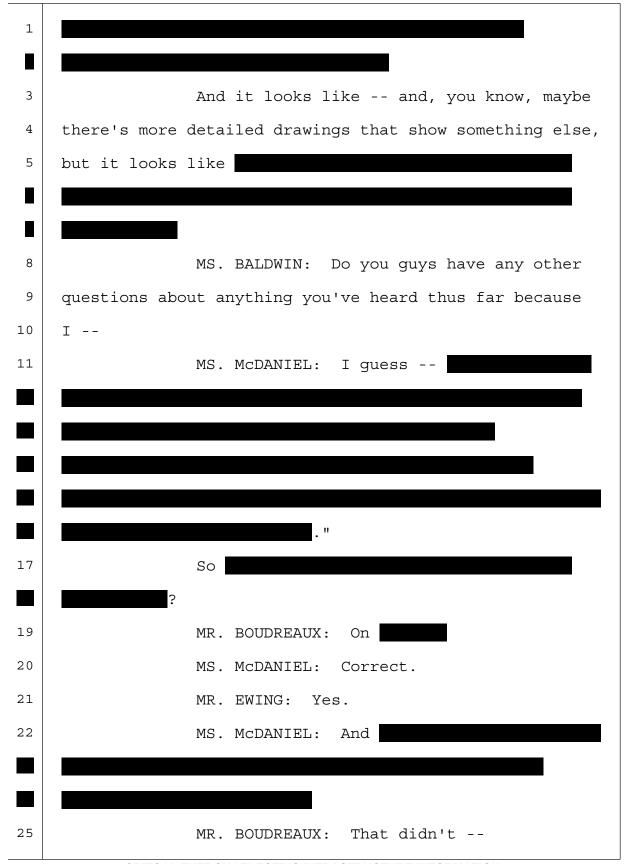


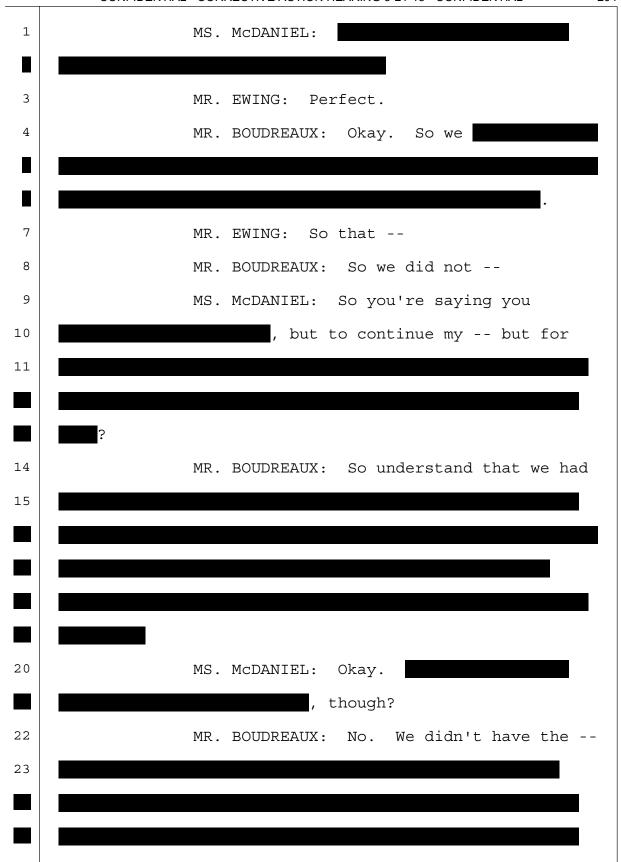


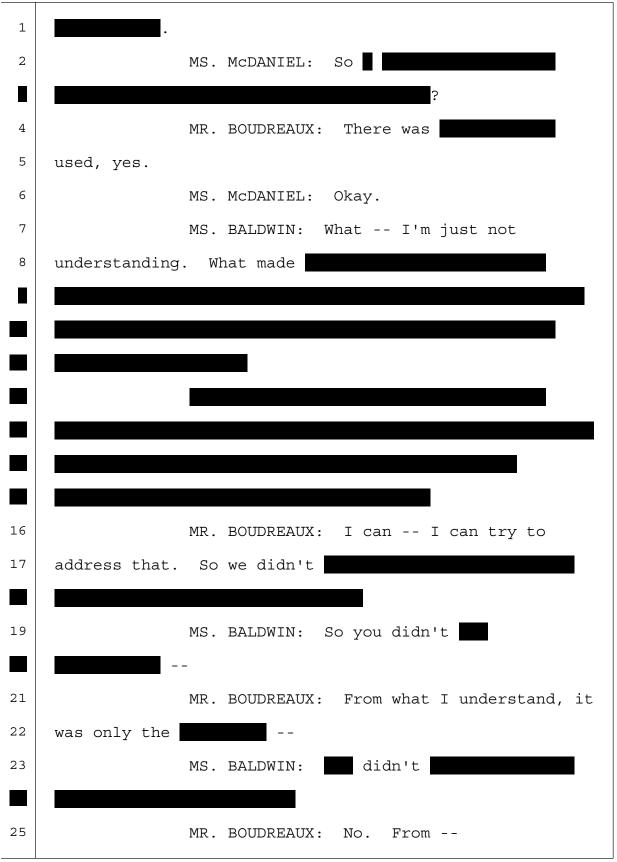




1	MR. KATCHMAR: Can you back that slide
2	that had the last
3	MS. HALLIDAY: Yeah. I just wanted to add
4	that there is a requirement in 59A Section 4.1.2 that
5	LNG containers must be designed to accommodate top and
6	bottom filling unless there's other positive means to
7	provide to prevent stratification.
8	MR. HINZ: Okay.
9	MS. HALLIDAY: So while there can be a
10	process, way to make this so that they don't use the
11	, we you know, we need more
12	discussions, I guess, in terms of is that going to meet
13	the requirements?
14	And then there's also on a drawing and
15	maybe you guys could clarify this, but it looks like
	and
17	MS. BALDWIN: What page are you looking
18	at, Julie, just so that we're all referring to the same
19	drawing?
20	MS. HALLIDAY: Oh, I'm sorry. They're
21	actually different drawings, but it's when you look
22	at more detailed drawings of the



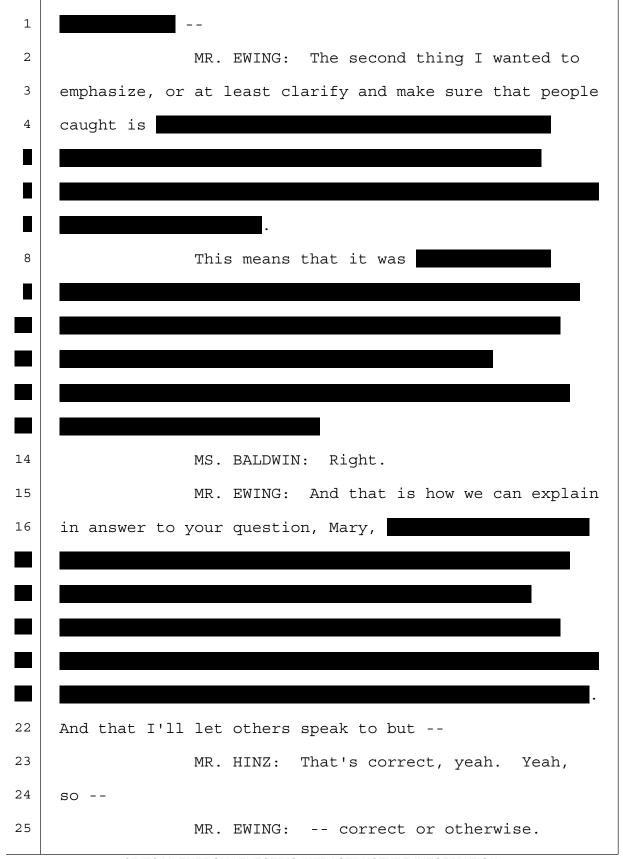


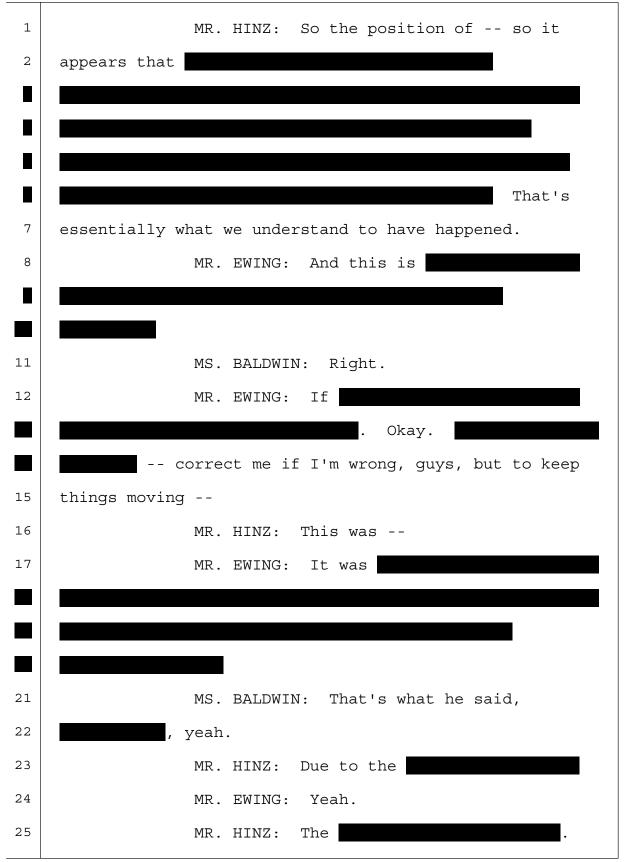


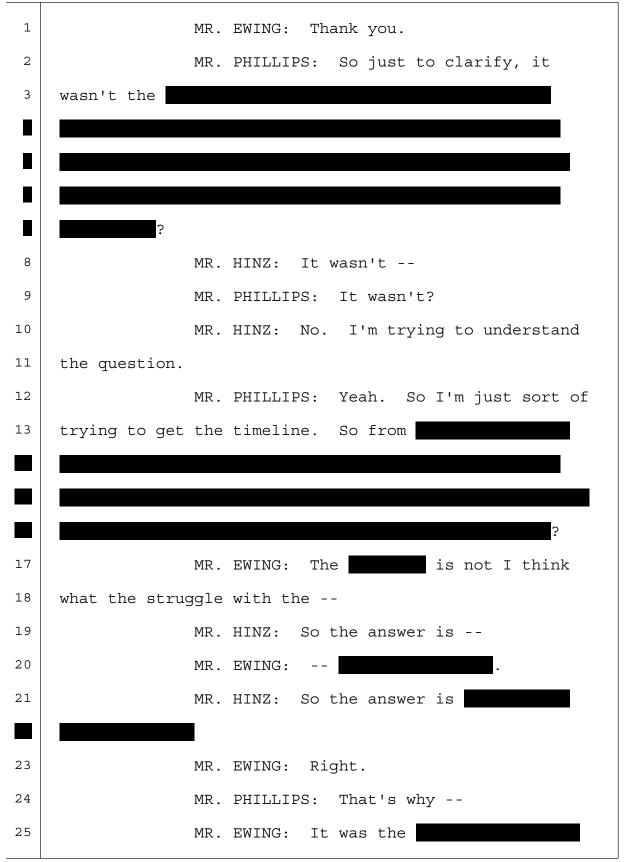
1	MS. BALDWIN: Okay.
2	MR. BOUDREAUX: It was
5	MS. BALDWIN: And your concern came
	where did the concern come
7	from? I'm trying to understand.
8	MR. BOUDREAUX: I have to look back at my
9	data.
10	MS. BALDWIN: Okay. But there's some
11	concern was raised
12	MR. BOUDREAUX: Yes.
13	MS. BALDWIN: specifically with respect
14	?
15	MR. HOPTAY: Right.
16	MS. BALDWIN: And you were able to go back
17	and at the and
18	ascertain, that
19	when you
	?
21	MR. EWING: And
22	MR. HOPTAY: Right.
23	MR. EWING: which was part of that.
24	MS. BALDWIN: Okay.
25	MR. EWING: So in your chronology

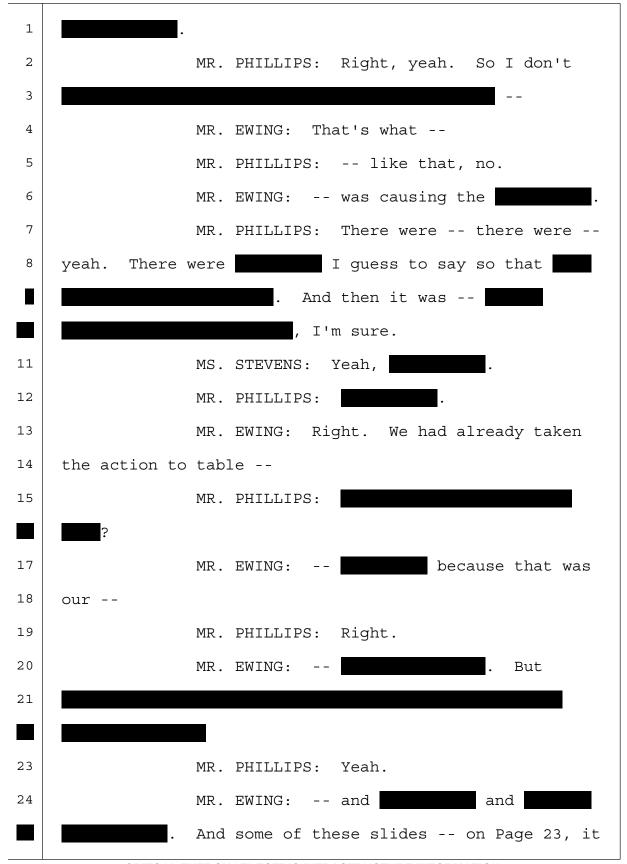
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1
                  MS. BALDWIN: Yes.
2
                  MR. EWING: -- we would fit that in and
3
    say yes --
4
                  MS. BALDWIN: That would be helpful.
 5
                  MR. EWING: -- it was an incipient "huh"
 6
    observation.
and --
 8
                  MR. HOPTAY: But before that, before we
 9
    came to a conclusion,
13
                  MS. BALDWIN:
                                The
                  MR. HOPTAY: Right.
14
15
                  MS. BALDWIN: And so -- and I'm getting
16
    ahead of my -- continue. I'm getting ahead of myself.
17
                  MR. EWING: And I'll make one other point
18
    because it was just raised as to the necessity to use a
19
                 One does
                                                  and has
    that ambidexterity, if you will, in order to
20
             That's, however, not our condition. We have
                   , different --
23
24
                  MS. BALDWIN: Products?
25
                  MR. EWING: Yeah. And, I mean, it's all
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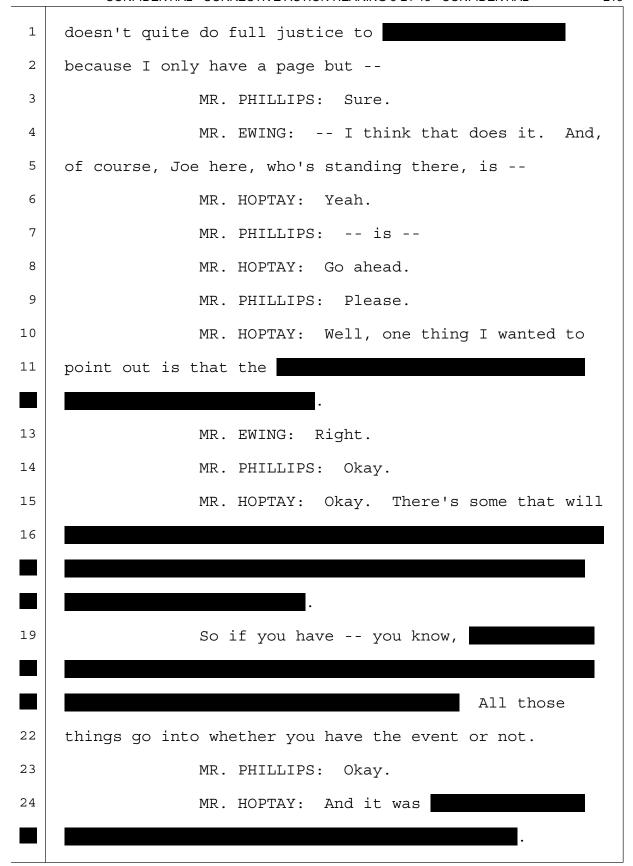
1	LNG, but it can be different than those sourcing and
2	totally it can be different temperatures. And so
3	when one is using and dealing with, one does
4	not have the same need for that
	. I just wanted to clarify from an
6	observational standpoint.
7	MR. WELLER: You would you would
8	typically see it in a regasification. Somebody correct
9	me if
10	MR. BOUDREAUX: That's correct. That's
11	typically
12	MR. WELLER: Where you would be getting
13	LNG
14	MR. BOUDREAUX: That's typically in
15	MR. WELLER:
18	MR. EWING: But we're an export so we're
19	actually making our own.
20	MR. WELLER: Which is the whole
21	MR. HINZ: Constantly
22	MR. EWING: We're not receiving
24	MR. HINZ:
	,

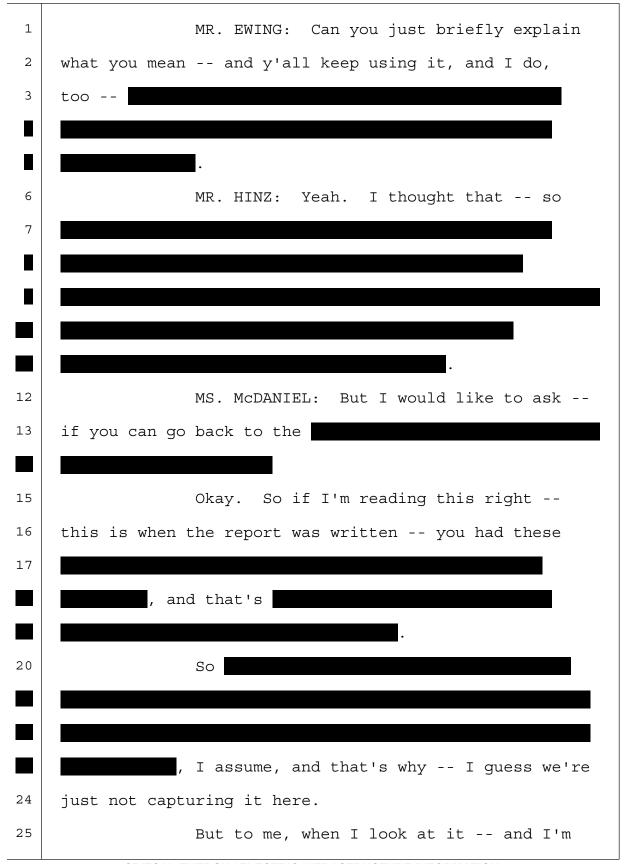




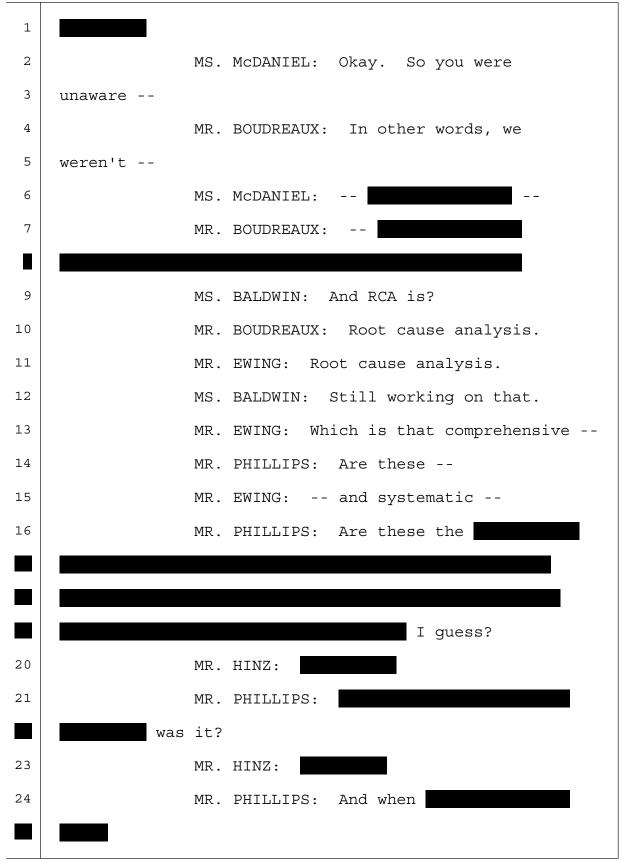




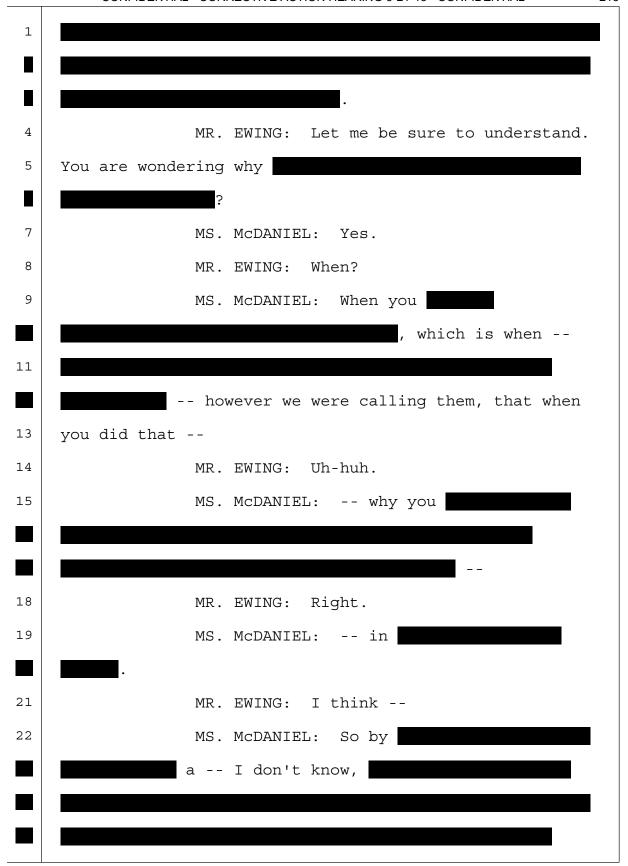


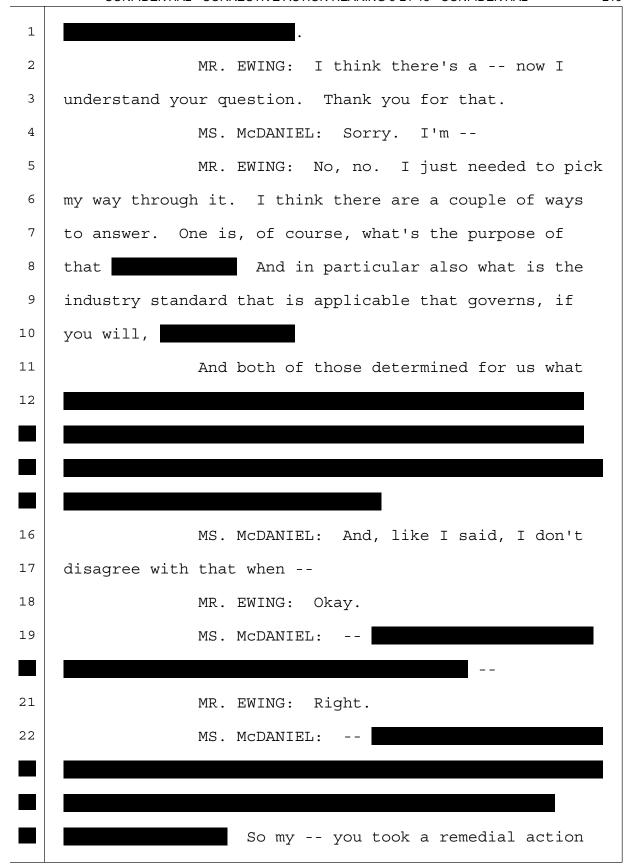


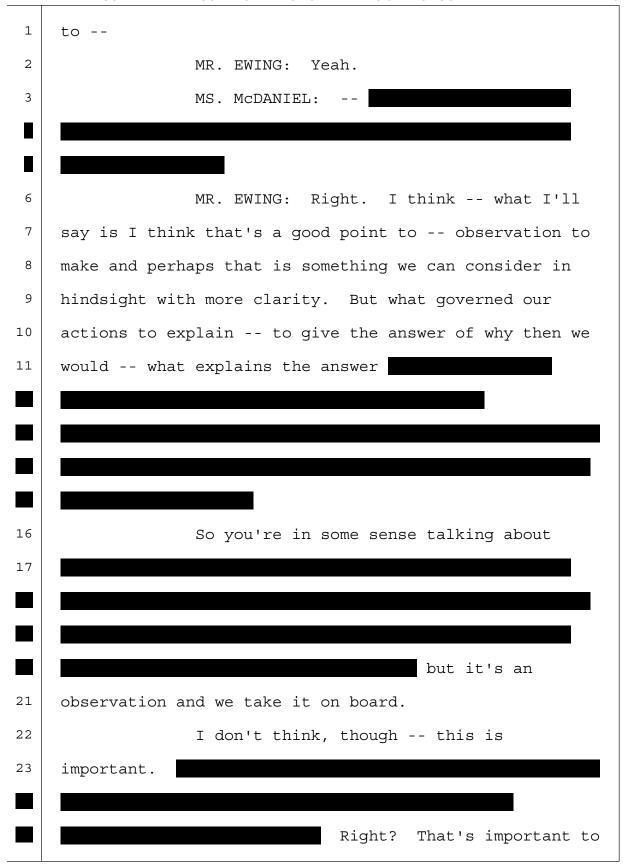
1	not meaning to do the investigation part here, but when
2	I look at it for
5	So I don't know if that
6	you're going to provide Kristin whether that was going
7	to say
	?
11	MR. EWING: The temperature the weather
12	events the weather temperature in January of 2018
13	this is your timeline of 1-19, that was that was the
14	cold snap.
15	MS. McDANIEL: Okay. Well, there were
16	cold
17	MR. BOUDREAUX: So I think
18	MS. McDANIEL: There were cold snaps in
19	November and December as well.
20	MR. BOUDREAUX: Yeah. So I think the
21	MS. McDANIEL: That's why I was kind of
22	curious whether there was any other
23	MR. BOUDREAUX: Take the he'll
24	understand that is we didn't

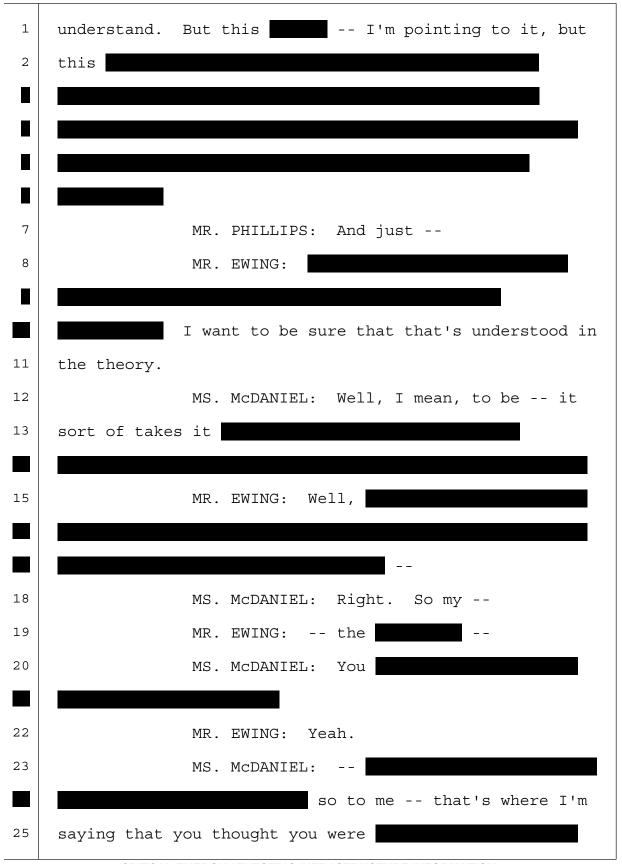


1	MR. HINZ: It was within
3	MR. PHILLIPS: Okay. So it wouldn't
4	have
5	MR. HINZ:
6	MR. PHILLIPS: Gotcha. So that you
7	wouldn't have
8	MS. McDANIEL: It wouldn't it
9	wouldn't
10	MR. HINZ: That's correct.
11	MR. BOUDREAUX: That's correct.
12	MR. KATCHMAR: Is that
13	MS. McDANIEL: But I'm just kind of
14	curious from that standpoint then.
0.0	
22	MR. KATCHMAR:
23	MS. McDANIEL: Right. Well, going the
24	opposite way, yeah.







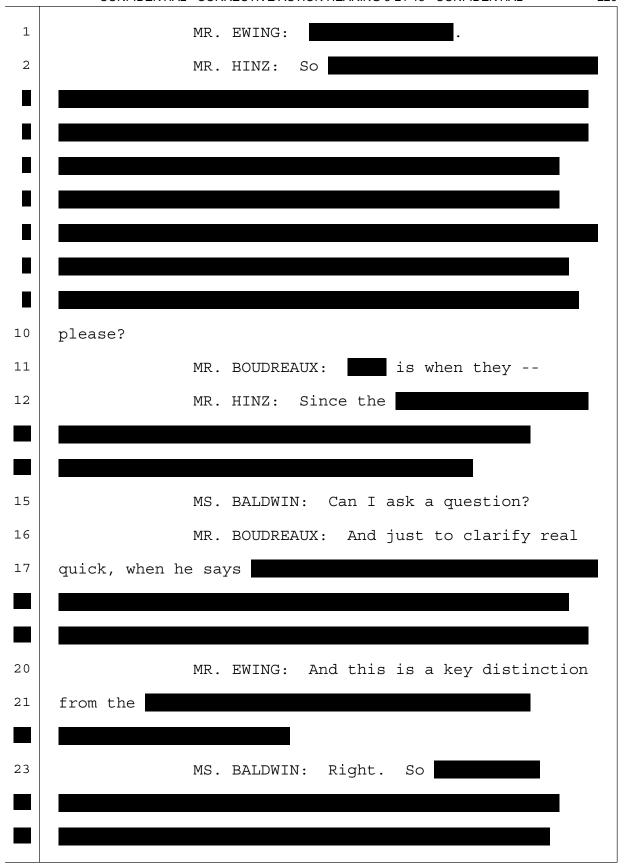


1	so
2	MR. EWING: Yeah.
3	MS. McDANIEL: As my double-check, that's
4	what I'm saying, I would think
5	MR. EWING: Yeah, yeah.
6	MS. McDANIEL: at that point
9	MR. EWING: I take your point and we take
10	it on board.
11	MS. McDANIEL: Okay.
12	MR. EWING: Thank you.
13	MR. PHILLIPS: We're still at the point
14	just and tell me if I'm wrong. I mean, this is
15	this is the hypothesis.
16	MS. McDANIEL: Yeah. We haven't yeah.
17	You
18	MR. PHILLIPS: Yeah. We haven't confirmed
19	this. Is that right? I mean,
	from
21	MR. EWING: It's not necessarily clear
22	that one needs to confirm it by putting someone into the
23	tank.
24	MR. PHILLIPS: I'm not saying that, but
25	we're but this is still a hypothesis. Is that right?

```
1
    There's no --
2
                   MR. EWING: Well, it's a hypothesis
3
    that -- you know, in science, you go from hypothesis to
4
    theory.
 5
                   MR. PHILLIPS:
                                  Right.
6
                   MR. EWING: Right? Theorum and, you know,
7
 8
                   MR. PHILLIPS: Well, but the
10
                   MR. EWING: -- but there's a
12
                   MR. PHILLIPS: -- comes to let us know
13
    that
                                        So, I mean, we have a
14
                                We have a -- we know the --
15
                   MR. HINZ:
                              Why do you say that? Why do
16
    you say
18
                   MR. PHILLIPS: Well, trust me. You don't
19
    want what I say to be --
20
                   MR. WELLER: Let's tease that out --
21
                   MS. KARAUS: If you're going to make a
22
    statement --
23
                   MR. WELLER: -- because that's the --
24
                   MR. EWING: Yeah.
25
                   MS. BALDWIN: I think we shouldn't --
```

```
1
                  MR. WELLER: I think we need to go back
2
    to --
3
                   MS. BALDWIN: -- talk over each other.
4
                   MR. WELLER: I'm sorry.
 5
                   MS. BALDWIN: I'm fine with the back
    and -- back and forth. Let's just be mindful of the --
6
7
                   MR. WELLER: Sorry.
 8
                  MS. BALDWIN: -- court reporter. So could
9
    you, Mr. --
10
                  MR. EWING: Weller.
11
                  MR. WELLER: Weller.
12
                  MS. BALDWIN: Weller.
                                          Sorry.
                   MR. WELLER: Yeah. I think it would be
13
14
    helpful because we -- I think we've done this on maybe
15
    prior calls maybe in several weekly briefings with them,
16
    but it would be helpful to talk about that because I get
17
    where you're coming from, Adam.
18
                   It's -- okay.
                                                         And
20
    I think we need to talk about the --
21
                   MR. PHILLIPS: Okay.
22
                   MR. WELLER: --
                   and why that would --
24
                   MR. PHILLIPS:
25
                   MR. WELLER:
                                                          Ι
```

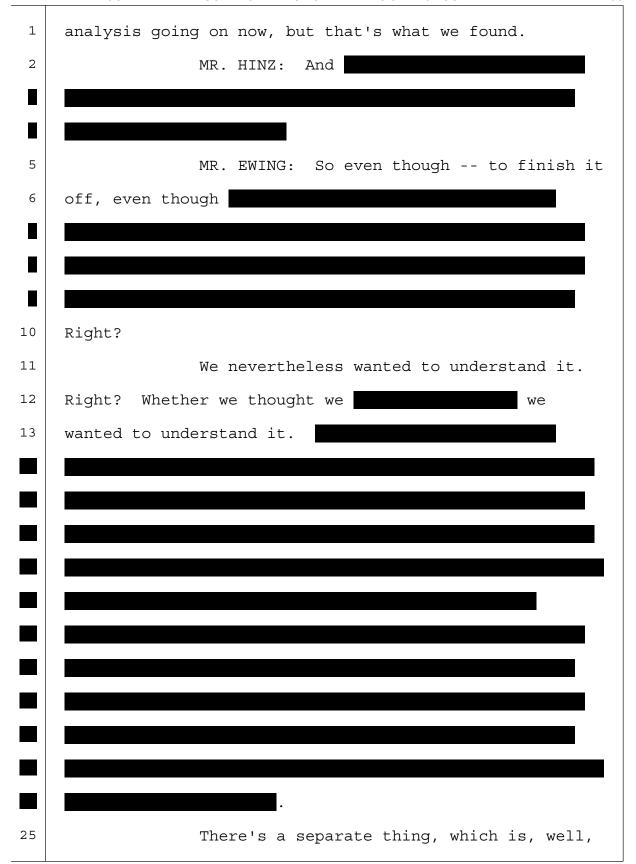
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1
    think that --
2
                   MR. PHILLIPS:
                                   Sure.
3
                   MR. WELLER: That was helpful for me.
4
                   MR. EWING: Yeah.
 5
                   MR. HINZ: So we talked about the
6
7
                   MS. BALDWIN:
                                                -- I'm sorry.
 8
    I --
 9
                   MR. HINZ:
11
                   MS. BALDWIN:
                                 Volume?
12
                   MR. EWING:
13
                   MS. BALDWIN:
                                            I'm sorry.
14
                   MR. HINZ: My language becomes a
15
    problem --
16
                   MS. BALDWIN: I just want to make sure I
17
    get it.
18
                   MR. HINZ: And that was the
                                                    that we're
21
    concerned with.
22
                   MR. EWING: Go slow. Let her -- she's, I
23
    think, taking this down and let's get clarity on the
24
    two.
25
                   MR. HINZ:
                              Okay.
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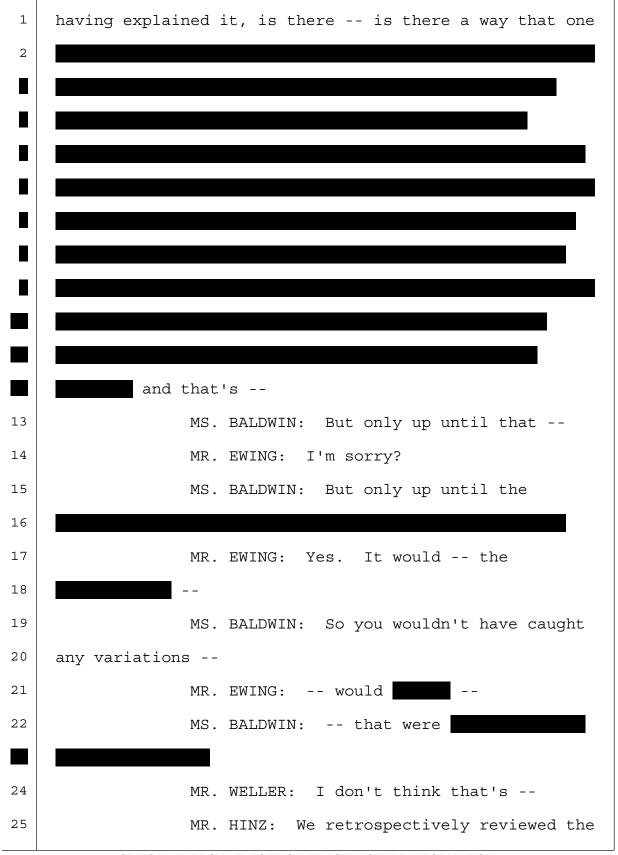


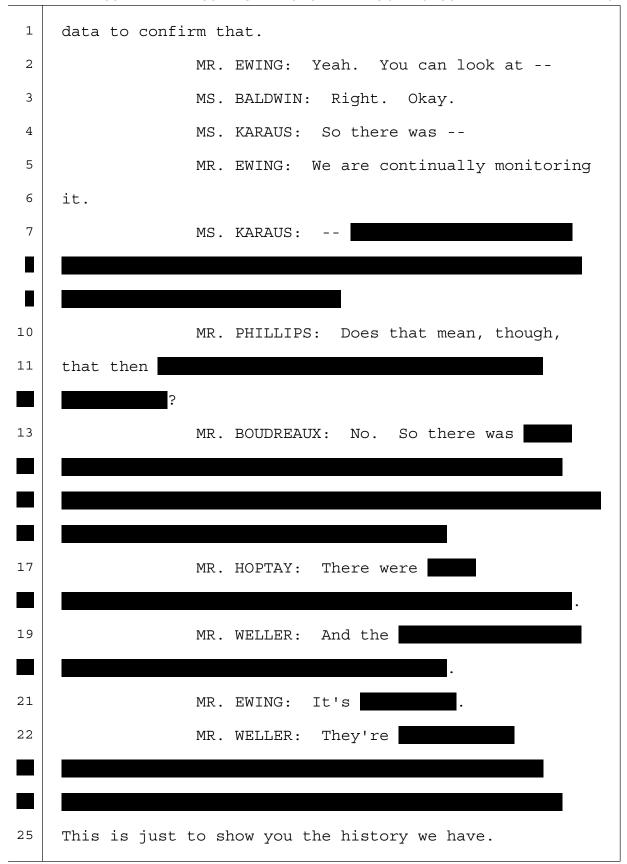
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1
                  MR. EWING: They were --
2
                             That's outside --
                  MR. HINZ:
3
                  MR. EWING: They were engaged early --
4
    earlier than -- the Matrix report -- can you put up the
5
    summary? It will have the dates, I think.
6
                  MS. BALDWIN: Yeah. If she goes back one
7
    slide.
8
                  MS. SINGH: Yeah, the one that I --
9
                  MR. EWING: Yeah, perfect. So you see
10
    they were engaged much earlier.
                  MS. BALDWIN: When -- this is or --
11
                  MR. EWING: Yeah,
12
13
                  MR. HOPTAY:
                                                Well --
14
                  MR. EWING: No.
15
                  MR. HOPTAY: -- we got -- I think we were
16
    actually brought on board right
                                                    We
17
    issued questions to Cheniere to help us understand --
18
                  MS. BALDWIN:
                                Right.
19
                  MR. HOPTAY:
23
                  MS. BALDWIN:
                                               Can you just
24
    give me just a rundown? I mean, you -- the study -- the
25
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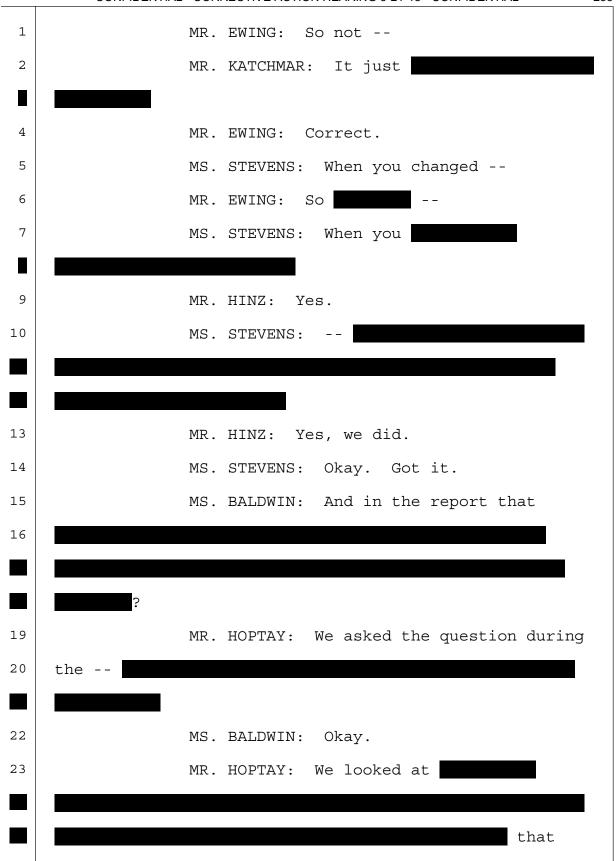
1	
	?
3	And I'm interested just because I want to
4	understand like what was, you know,
	But what first of all, what is
8	the
9	MR. EWING: The purpose of the study, what
10	was it directed towards?
11	MS. BALDWIN: What was the purpose of the
12	study? And, two, why was there
13	MR. HINZ:
15	MR. PHILLIPS:
16	MR. HINZ:
17	MS. BALDWIN: Okay. Can you go back just
18	one slide? Yeah. I read that wrong. It says, "
21	MR. HOPTAY: Right. Well, I mean, we were
22	commissioned to understand what the problem was.
23	MR. EWING: Yes.
24	MR. HOPTAY: Okay?
25	MS. BALDWIN: Okay.

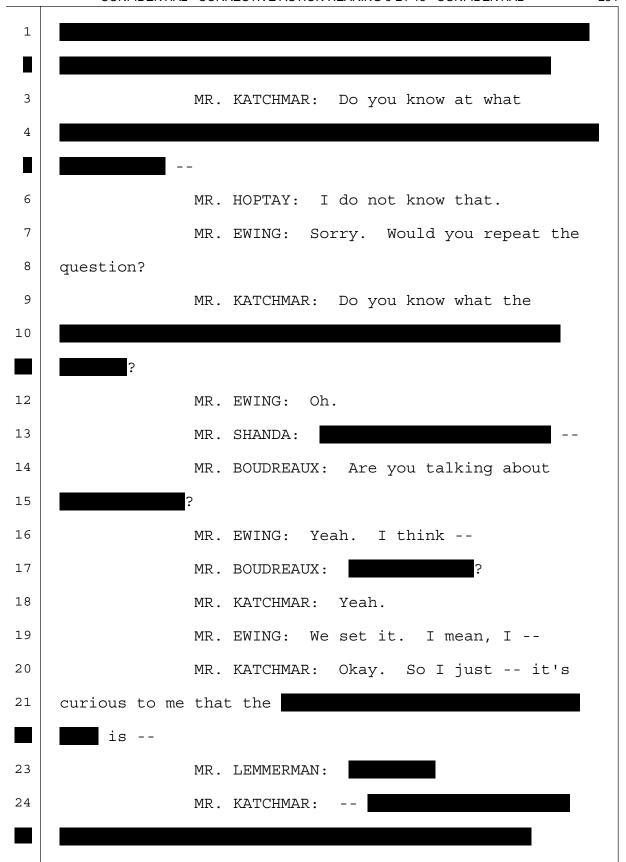
1	MR. HOPTAY: I'm part of the
	and so forth.
4	MS. BALDWIN: Okay.
5	MR. HOPTAY: We all got together. We
6	looked at the data. We put together a bunch of
7	questions. When we got that data back, it became
8	apparent to us that
	, the
12	MS. BALDWIN: Right.
13	MR. HOPTAY: overfilling, all that.
14	MS. BALDWIN: Okay.
15	MR. HOPTAY: At that time that
	. Now,
18	our charge was to understand what happened and give them
19	guidance on how to use it so there was not a problem.
20	MS. BALDWIN: Uh-huh.
21	MR. HOPTAY: It was not their intention
22	
25	Okay? Now, it's not as widespread as the root cause

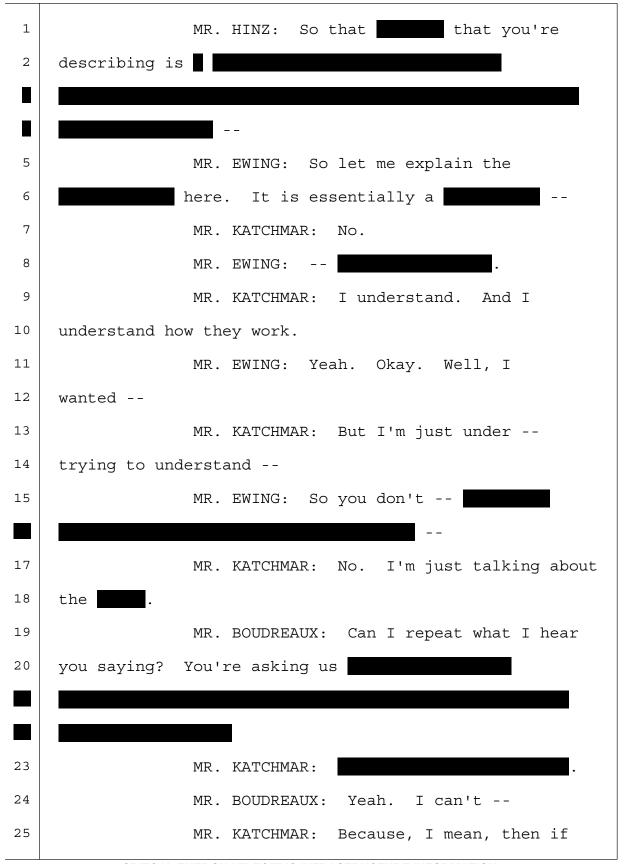




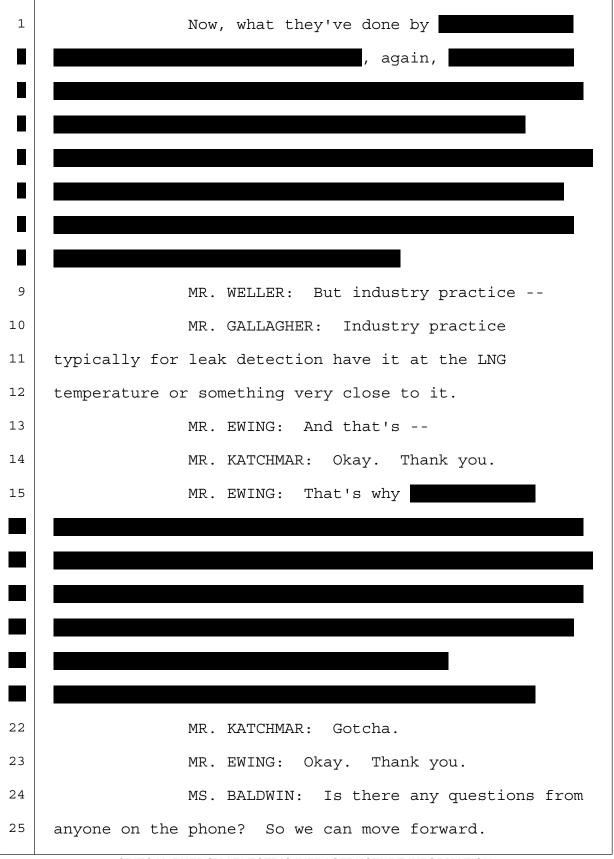








1	the was
2	MS. KARAUS: And so
3	MR. KATCHMAR:
	- −
5	MS. KARAUS: May I? It's a it's a good
6	question for an investigation, but I think it might be
7	taking us a little bit off track here
8	MR. KATCHMAR: Okay.
9	MS. KARAUS: for purposes of discussing
10	the CAO.
11	MR. KATCHMAR: Okay.
12	MS. KARAUS: Is that
13	MR. EWING: That's correct. But a quick
14	answer may be provided right here.
15	MR. GALLAGHER: Yeah. This is Terry
16	Gallagher with CBI. It's
19	MR. EWING:
20	MR. GALLAGHER:
21	MR. KATCHMAR: Okay.
22	MR. GALLAGHER: And so what its common
23	practice is to



```
1
                   MR. PHILLIPS: I was going to ask Julie a
2
    quick question --
3
                   MS. BALDWIN:
                                 Sure.
4
                   MR. PHILLIPS: -- just if I can ask her.
 5
                   Julie, I think what you're hearing likely
     is some you've heard subsequent to us issuing the CAO
6
7
    and maybe some new. Is that correct?
8
                   MS. HALLIDAY:
                                  That's correct.
                                                    I wasn't
 9
    aware of the --
11
                   MR. PHILLIPS:
                                  Okay.
12
                   MR. EWING:
                                               I'm sorry.
                                            or whatever?
14
                   MR. MARKOWITZ:
15
                   MR. EWING:
16
                   MR. MARKOWITZ:
17
                   MR. EWING:
18
                   MS. HALLIDAY: Right. I just wasn't aware
19
    of that.
20
                   MR. EWING: Okay. Thank you.
21
                   MR. PHILLIPS: So is it fair to say
22
    that -- I'm sorry.
23
                   Did I -- is it fair to say then that, you
24
    know, in the run-up to the CAO you were learning some of
25
    this information piece by piece, didn't know -- you
```

1	know, we didn't even receive our copy of the Matrix
2	report until the 27th, so, you know, this obviously
3	
	, but in terms of our knowledge
5	about it we're coming in relatively fresh?
6	MS. HALLIDAY: Correct.
7	MR. PHILLIPS: Okay. Thank you.
8	MR. EWING: So to be clear, we disagree
9	with that characterization and I'd like to explain why.
10	We've been
	just to have them in front of us. Thanks.
15	
18	MR. PHILLIPS: Don't let my
19	characterization, by the way, advise you. I don't mean
20	to say problems. I mean to say whatever non-pejorative
21	word would work because I'm not meaning to
22	MR. EWING: Yeah. I don't mean to pick
23	MS. STEVENS: It's important.
24	MR. EWING: on the word.
25	MR. PHILLIPS: Yeah, it is. It is,

1	absolutely.	
2		MR. EWING:

1	
2	(Phone beeping)
3	MR. EWING: Are we losing a
4	MS. BALDWIN: Somebody dropped off.
5	MR. EWING: Okay.
6	MS. BALDWIN: That's a leaving beep.
7	MR. EWING: While we learned from the 22nd
8	about a more
	that's all in the service of the
10	same purpose because our understanding of the mechanism
11	is not challenged.
12	This is important because there is a
13	there is an uncertainty level that's being expressed by
14	PHMSA that is not shared by Sabine Pass, and that
15	that's very important for lots of reasons. And we may
16	get right now to something, which is Bryn can help
17	illuminate.
18	When there are uncertainties, of course,
19	the mechanism is dialogue and all of that, which I think
20	has been happening in spades and will continue to
21	happen. The chosen method of engaging us to a CAO a
22	no notice CAO is not the appropriate mechanism, not the
23	right tool in the tool kit, given the regulatory
24	standard
25	(Phone beeping)

1	MS. BALDWIN: Somebody
2	MR. EWING: given the regulatory
3	standard that's I assume it's someone coming on
4	again.
5	MS. BALDWIN: That was someone
6	MR. PHILLIPS: Someone just getting on.
7	MS. BALDWIN: getting back on.
8	MR. EWING: Yeah. Hello. Has someone
9	joined us?
10	MS. WHITE: Hi. Sorry. This is Sentho
11	White. My call dropped.
12	MR. EWING: Super. Thank you. So, in any
13	event, we feel that that uncertainty can be resolved
14	numerous ways with tools that are in PHMSA's disposal
15	that do not involve reaching for an unfounded public
16	safety threat.
17	I focus on that because that is why we
18	have asked for this hearing. We are very concerned with
19	the conclusion reached that this is and was and
20	continues to be, so long as it's in effect, a public
21	safety threat of the highest order that you have, all
22	right, when that is not correct.
23	This is not to contest that there are
24	things to learn, diagnostics to run, prudent measures,
25	de-inventorying, a bunch of things to talk through,

1	things you need to understand and get from us, all of
2	that.
3	We are not proposing that the correct
4	thing was to do nothing or that PHMSA should not do
5	anything with us. No. We're here for a very specific
6	reason, which is that resolving uncertainty is
7	distinct distinct from drawing the conclusion that
8	there is a public safety threat with that degree of
9	certainty, and I say it is likely that is the
10	standard, likely of serious harm. That concerns us
11	greatly.
12	We do have a public around us. We have
13	shareholders, although that's secondary. That's
14	economic. This is very meaningful to us. It's very
15	meaningful to you. So I would like to briefly elaborate
16	why we think there are other tools that are more
17	appropriate, not that we're
18	MS. HALLIDAY: If I could interrupt and
19	just add
20	MR. EWING: Yeah.
21	MS. HALLIDAY: one comment
22	MR. EWING: Sure.
23	MS. HALLIDAY: because I think this is
24	important. When I came down and was escorted to Tank 3,
25	I was walked past Tank 1 on the way. And I had

1	previously asked, were there any other alarms that went
2	off? And it was, "I don't think so, but I need to
3	check."
4	But I was walked past Tank 1 where there
5	were vapors emanating from the bottom of the tank, the
6	temperatures at that annular space
	, and nobody shared with me that there was an
8	issue with Tank 1.
9	I don't know if you were sharing it with
10	your other employees, with the contractors on site, but
11	you didn't share it with me. So I don't know what else
12	you're not sharing with me. I don't know what I don't
13	know. And it's at that point where you lose trust.
14	MS. BALDWIN: So, Mr. Ewing, I mean, I
15	think further to that point, I'm going to continue
16	I'm going to allow you to continue with your
17	presentation. But just in addressing this point,
18	because I think it's important to understand, the
19	there's something oh, did you do that on purpose?
20	MS. SINGH: Yes.
21	MS. BALDWIN: Okay. Can you put it back
22	to the left, the last slide because I had a couple of
23	questions?
24	It says even here,

1	. I would be curious to hear
2	you know, we've talked a lot about what the other tools
3	at PHMSA's disposal are to ensure that you make an
4	operational decision that could have a consequence. It
5	
7	However, what a CAO is intended to do in
8	some circumstances is to impose corrective actions that
9	obligate an operator to take certain actions and/or
10	precautions. So as you just proceed in your
11	presentation, I would like for you to keep that point in
12	mind
13	MR. EWING: Yes.
14	MS. BALDWIN: and, you know, give me
15	what the argument
16	MR. EWING: Yes.
17	MS. BALDWIN: is because I have
18	listened to, you know
19	MR. EWING: I hear you.
20	MS. BALDWIN: a great deal of testimony
21	at this point and I have not made a decision either way,
22	obviously, but clearly there is a there could be a
23	

1	I mean, I think that, you know, reasonable
2	people can disagree about certain things, but you have
3	taken at the very least a pretty definitive stance
4	against a procedure that was in use regularly prior to
5	at the very least 2016. So I just want you to keep that
6	in mind. It's a it's a question that's sort of
7	niggling at me at this point.
8	MR. EWING: You bet. I think this is
9	getting to the key. And I would like to do two
10	things
11	MS. BALDWIN: Sure.
12	MR. EWING: in addressing precisely
13	that. We will go through Bryn, I'll ask you in a
14	moment to go through that analysis of tools. Recognize
15	we're not dictating to the agency what tools, but we're
16	seeking to do that to illuminate the ability to satisfy
17	your needs and concerns and trust concerns, which we
18	hear with concern on our side, with other mechanisms.
19	But the second thing that I will then do
20	is address the tail end of what you said, which was I
21	believe you're communicating an incipient belief or
22	understanding that these indicators that you of
23	temperature on these dates, et cetera, indicate that
24	there may have been a serious that was the word you
25	used likelihood of harm.

1	That is incorrect and we want to be sure
2	that you leave today understanding why. So that piece
3	of it is really important and
	. We're not. And there
5	are mechanisms that are available to you to get
6	comfortable with that. But even if we did and this
7	is a counterfactual. Okay? Even if we did, it would
8	not result in that concern should not result in that
9	concern that suddenly we would have that likelihood of
10	substantial harm.
11	That's actually not under the on the
12	table under any of these scenarios so I want to come
13	back to that because that you say it's niggling at
14	you. Boy, it's an important niggle so I want to be sure
15	to get that.
16	But let's look at the tools and discuss
17	them in general terms to illuminate the difference.
18	MR. PHILLIPS: And I would just say for
19	the record
20	MR. EWING: Yeah.
21	MR. PHILLIPS: we're glad to hear from
22	Bryn, of course, about the tools. But for the purposes
23	of this hearing, we have to decide whether or not the
24	CAO itself is valid. So, I mean
25	MS. KARAUS: We totally agree.

1	MR. EWING: Agreed.
2	MR. PHILLIPS: You know, we understand
3	tools. So I'm glad to hear it but
4	MR. EWING: She's also
5	MR. PHILLIPS: we understand
6	MR. EWING: asked us and she's the
7	hearing officer.
8	MR. PHILLIPS: Well, of course.
9	MR. EWING: So we want to answer her.
10	MR. PHILLIPS: Whatever the hearing
11	officer wants to hear. But for our side, you know,
12	obviously
13	MS. KARAUS: Well, so one reason why I
14	want to talk about this a little bit is because there
15	have been we understand what we've heard most of
16	what we've heard today has been expressions of concern
17	about your ability to conduct an investigation or get
18	information that you need in order to know the status of
19	the situation at Sabine Pass.
20	And you know the agency, of course, has
21	broad investigatory authority, and it's not just
22	because it's written out in your regulations in
23	Section 190.203 that you have broad investigatory
24	authority. And as part of that, it doesn't just say
25	that you can go and request records, although it does

1 say that. And it doesn't just say that you can show up at the facility, although it does say that as well. 2 3 It also says that you can require testing 4 independently of a -- of a corrective action order. 5 the agency can require a company to conduct testing without the issuance of a CAO, and that's in 6 7 Section 190.203(d). So -- but even if that was not 8 sufficient, if you -- if you were dealing with an 9 operator who was uncooperative perhaps, there are, of 10 course, other tools, which I know you are familiar with, 11 and so -- but I will go over them briefly. 12 A notice of proposed safety order, of 13 course, is an option and is a tool that PHMSA has used 14 in the past in somewhat similar circumstances. And the 15 criteria for issuing a notice of proposed safety order 16 is the -- an integ -- the risk of an integrity threat, 17 which is a different standard from that for -- which is 18 required for a CAO. 19 MR. EWING: The risk of integrity threat 20 is very different from a determin -- is special. 21 very different from the determination which is 22 affirmative that there is a threat, and not only that, 23 that it is a likelihood of serious harm, and that 24 difference in threshold is the ballgame. 25 MS. KARAUS: Well, so I want to make

1	clear I want to make sure that it is clear, of
2	course, to everybody in the room that a safety order is
3	not some it's not like CAO Lite. It is an
4	independent different mechanism which expressly provides
5	for the agency to able to order the company to take
6	corrective measures, very similar to a corrective action
7	order but without that determination of imminent hazard.
8	So it's not it's it does provide for
9	that type of authoritative corrective action on the part
10	of the agency. It also expressly provides for the
11	opportunity for informal consultation in between the
12	operator and the agency. So the agency can gather all
13	the information it needs and the two parties can come to
14	a greater understanding of what the actual situation is.
15	MR. EWING: May I amplify on that point?
16	MS. KARAUS: Certainly.
17	MR. EWING: It is not just that this
18	the safety order allows there to be dialogue, but also a
19	dialogue about what will be the measures that everyone
20	feels comfortable with taking that makes sense to take.
21	So it's not a negotiated document in that
22	sense, but it is a discussion driven and information in
23	respect to the sharing mechanism that drives not just
24	your or facilitates not just your investigation but
25	also the decisions you're making on the remedies the

1	remedies. And so it is a particularly useful tool.
2	We emphasize and to Adam's point, it is
3	not for us to elect what tools you choose, and we do not
4	make that presumption. We really don't. But we wanted
5	to talk about those other tools in order to highlight
6	the threshold as to threat that distinguishes them
7	without reducing the ability of the agency to ensure
8	itself of information and controls over the actions to
9	be taken.
10	To a large degree to a large degree, we
11	do not have substantive objection to doing many of the
12	things that are in that CAO or CFA. We started our
13	investigations on the spot, the initial conversations
14	internally to hire DNV to do a DNV is a very well
15	regarded consulting firm, to do a root cause.
16	Those discussions happened on the morning
17	of the 23rd of January. We didn't wait for you to tell
18	us that. So that's why we have this discussion about
19	tools, not to be presumptive, but rather to highlight
20	the difference in standard.
21	Okay. If you have
22	MS. KARAUS: I have
23	MR. EWING: Yes.
24	MS. KARAUS: Yeah. I have just one more
25	thing to add is that you it sounds like you have

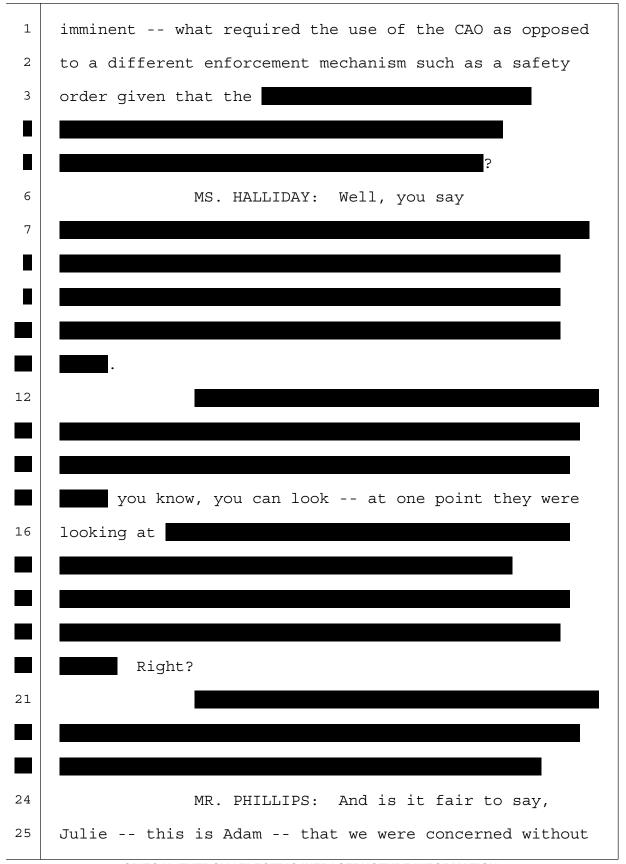
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6	PHMSA has a history of sometimes following
7	an incident, not immediately issuing a CAO but engaging
8	in communication with the operator. And there's at
9	least one case that I can think of off the top of my
10	head, and I'm sure that there are others, where the
11	company then decided to reinstate operation of a
12	pipeline that had just experienced a failure and it was
13	only at that point that the agency said, "Okay. Hang
14	on. We need a CAO because this conversation is not
15	going well."
16	MR. EWING: Specifically you're taking
17	actions that we think are inconsistent with safety. You
18	can intervene at this spot.
19	MS. KARAUS: As
20	MR. EWING: That's very important.
21	MS. KARAUS: As you know, you can issue a
22	CAO without any notice. If you were to get an
23	indication from Cheniere and, please, if anybody
24	behind me disagrees. I don't think that Cheniere is
25	planning on doing anything like putting the tanks back

1	into service without having this conversation. But if
2	you if you were seriously concerned about that, you
3	could, of course, issue a CAO on the same day.
4	MR. EWING: Yeah.
5	MR. PHILLIPS: And just as part of
6	agreed, just to affirm that. But part of part of
7	this process from the 22nd to the 8th was that
8	conversation. And like you said you mentioned, you
9	know, we will always continue the conversation. It's
10	never our plan to shut the doors and say, you know,
11	stand on a thing we said 12 years ago and we can't hear
12	anything.
13	That's never how we operate. The
14	conversation always continues. But knowing that there
15	was something that happened on the 22nd and, you know,
16	step by step, as we walked along through those days
17	between the issuance of the CAO, we were not convinced
18	that there was a plan in place that convinced us that
19	assured us of safety. That's why the CAO was issued.
20	So, granted, we're not saying that there
21	was a new event on February the 8th. That's not what
22	we're saying. There's no new findings at all. But from
23	the incident on the 22nd to the issuance on the February
24	the on February the 8th, there was a conversation
25	going on that didn't assure us that we were getting

1	enough information about safety.
2	We're learning new things today, you know.
3	That conversation again is still ongoing, and that's
4	great. It should be like that. But we're glad you have
5	a plan that you think works, and that's important. But
6	we also need to know that, too. We're the regulators.
7	MS. KARAUS: And
8	MS. BALDWIN: Sorry. I just want to
9	MS. KARAUS: Sure.
10	MS. BALDWIN: ask.
11	MR. PHILLIPS: Yes.
12	MS. BALDWIN: So, Adam, I'd like for you
13	just to specifically address where the likelihood of
14	serious harm to life, property or the environment is
15	now
16	MR. PHILLIPS: Absolutely.
17	MS. BALDWIN: or where it was at the
18	date of the issuance of the CAO if it cont if it's
19	the Region's contention that it continues today.
20	MR. PHILLIPS: Okay.
21	MS. BALDWIN: And I would like to give
22	Mary an opportunity to address that as well as Julie.
23	MR. PHILLIPS: Sure, absolutely. It is
24	it's our contention that it did exist both to life,
25	property as the well as the environment. There are

1	major waterways. 82 is also there. That is our major
2	export facility of LNG in the whole country. This is,
3	you know, obviously a very important infrastructure
4	facility.
5	The people that were on site, whether they
6	be no contention that this is next to a major city.
7	We're not saying that. But there's at the very least,
8	and I think this is the number we've gotten from
9	Cheniere, 107 people on the site at the time of the
10	incident. That's a major threat to life. We consider
11	that a major threat to life.
12	Of course, property, you know, being
13	there's a bridge right there. There's major, you know,
14	infrastructure pieces and obviously any property that
15	Cheniere has that might be imperiled by any sort of fire
16	or, you know, a larger more dramatic event. So I want
17	to make sure I give let me give Julie an opportunity
18	first and then Mary, if you want to speak to it.
19	Julie, have I missed anything?
20	MS. BALDWIN: And, Julie, specifically
21	and this is Kristin. I'd like to hear specifically,
22	given some of the technical testimony that we've had
23	today we have more of an understanding now than we
24	had yesterday given Sabine Pass's presentations.
25	Given the information about, you know,

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1
    when the issue was discovered through how the -- you
2
    know, what we're positing actually occurred on the
3
    actual date of the incident, I'd just like --
 4
                   MS. HALLIDAY: For me --
 5
                   MS. BALDWIN: Go ahead. I'm sorry.
 6
                   MS. HALLIDAY: It's -- so there's, I
7
    think, two points that go specifically to the imminent
 8
    hazard at the time we wrote the CAO in that there was
 9
    still continuing uncontrolled release of vapor that was
10
                             there was still -- the
12
                                                        of
13
    those tanks.
14
                   And at this point there hadn't been finite
15
    element analysis. There hadn't been other subject
16
    matter expertise to assess the criticality of those
17
    temperatures and those vapor emissions. Right?
18
    subsequently -- I mean, if we look like a year from now,
    we could always -- hopefully we're getting better and
    improving safety, but at that time that's what was known
20
    by Cheniere and by PHMSA. That was the situation.
22
                   MS. KARAUS: May I -- may I ask a
23
    question? You've asked two important questions, Julie.
24
    But given those things that you see as possibly leading
25
    to -- or pointing to an imminent hazard, what was
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1	corrective measures in place without corrective
2	measures being in place that conditions might change on
3	the site in a way that we didn't anticipate and didn't
4	think would be safe for operation? Is that right?
5	MS. HALLIDAY: Absolutely. I mean, you
6	look at there's
	. Now,
8	what if there's an earthquake? Right? We now have
9	another event that's
	that nobody can control.
11	MR. PHILLIPS: And so without PHMSA taking
12	action essentially, there is you know, without PHMSA
13	taking the CAO action, we were having to count on really
14	outside well, you know, our job is safety, number
15	one, just like Cheniere's job. But we didn't have any
16	assurances and didn't have the confidence that without
17	the corrective measures, being the CAO, in place that
18	life, property and the environment would be protected.
19	Mary, I didn't want to cut you off. You
20	were
21	MS. DAUGHERTY: I apologize, but we have
22	an ugly situation developing.
23	MR. EWING: Could you
24	MS. DAUGHERTY: Not in this room.
25	MR. WELLER: Can we clarify on the

1	record not in
2	MS. DAUGHERTY: For the record
3	MS. BALDWIN: Yes.
4	MS. DAUGHERTY: Not in this room. So we
5	need to address the situation with the reporter.
6	They're getting
7	MS. BALDWIN: Okay.
8	MS. DAUGHERTY: The reporter is getting
9	pretty ugly with our folks
10	MR. EWING: Oh.
11	MS. DAUGHERTY: about why they haven't
12	been allowed back in the room. So we need to either
13	MR. PHILLIPS: Okay.
14	MS. DAUGHERTY: cut them loose, make a
15	decision on how what you want to do, but they've been
16	in there for quite a while.
17	MS. BALDWIN: Well, I don't think we
18	haven't reached the end of their testimony and we still
19	are discussing certain design elements. I anticipate
20	we're at towards the end of that. They can always
21	choose to leave. If they choose to stay, I may allow
22	them back in.
23	MS. DAUGHERTY: How long do you think
24	you're going to go today or do you think you'll wrap
25	over until tomorrow?

1	MS. BALDWIN: It just it depends. What
2	is the extent of sort of Cheniere's presentation?
3	MR. EWING: So this is a gut feel.
4	MS. BALDWIN: Yeah.
5	MR. EWING: And I'm including not just our
6	presentation, but you want to estimate, too. My gut is
7	that it being 3:30-ish I know you had said 5:00.
8	Maybe that's possible, but I would think by certainly
9	by 6:00 things are concluded.
10	MS. BALDWIN: Uh-huh.
11	MR. EWING: Or if they're not, if there's
12	a specific thing to be explored in some fashion that you
13	would like to explore.
14	MS. BALDWIN: Uh-huh.
15	MR. EWING: But I would think that that
16	can be accomplished. We are intent on meeting your
17	timeframes as well as we can.
18	MS. BALDWIN: Okay.
19	MR. EWING: So I think that can be done.
20	And that includes conversation time and Q and A.
21	MS. BALDWIN: And thank you for reminding
22	me because we still do I mean, this conversation
23	about standards, I mean, that's something that can be
24	public.

1	presentations or information that you need to bring
2	forward at this time that you would have a concern with
3	sharing with the public because it's confidential
4	business information, let's
5	MR. EWING: We'll try to
6	MS. BALDWIN: table this discussion.
7	MR. EWING: Yeah.
8	MS. BALDWIN: And let me turn back to
9	Cheniere because I know that we sort of devolved.
10	MR. EWING: Yeah.
11	MS. DAUGHERTY: So to clarify for me,
12	because I'm going to go talk to him, what time should we
13	estimate that he can come back in the room? What's our
14	target?
15	MS. BALDWIN: I mean, it depends on how
16	many how much additional information
17	MR. EWING: That depends
18	MS. BALDWIN: we have to
19	MR. EWING: on how many questions and
20	how interested 5:00, so that gives us
21	MS. DAUGHERTY: Sometime
22	MR. EWING: an hour past that.
23	MS. BALDWIN: Well, let's take five
24	minutes right now because I just want to talk with Linda
25	like very, very briefly.

1	MR. EWING: Yeah.
2	MS. BALDWIN: So let's take five minutes
3	just to camp to the other room.
4	MR. EWING: Sure.
5	MS. BALDWIN: I don't want to make, you
6	know, this we do want to get done today
7	MS. DAUGHERTY: Yeah.
8	MS. BALDWIN: so let's go off the
9	record for five minutes and I'll go out.
10	(Recess from 3:37 p.m. to 3:45 p.m.)
11	MS. BALDWIN: Okay. So let's reopen
12	the
13	MR. EWING: May I turn this on?
14	MS. BALDWIN: Oh, yes.
15	Do we still have everyone on the phone,
16	Julie, Joe, Sentho?
17	MR. SIEVE: Joe's here.
18	MS. BALDWIN: Anybody else?
19	MS. WHITE: Yes.
20	MR. SIEVE: Joe Sieve is here.
21	MS. BALDWIN: All right. So we're going
22	to get started.
23	Oh, here's Mary.
24	MS. McDANIEL: Sorry.
25	MS. BALDWIN: Linda might be detained a

1	little bit. So we'll go back on the record now. It's
2	1:40 is it 2:47?
3	MS. McDANIEL: It's 3:47.
4	MR. EWING: It's 3:47, yeah.
5	MS. BALDWIN: So it's 3:47.
6	So in the next 30 minutes, I would like
7	for Cheniere, to the extent you have information or any
8	testimony that you need to bring forward that might
9	involve any confidential information, to attempt to
10	bring that forward.
11	In that time period, I would also like for
12	the regional staff to, if you have any technical
13	questions, at this point please gather them. And,
14	again, if we have to do some mop-up at the end, I'm
15	happy to do that, too.
16	But let's before we you know, we've
17	been in this discussion of the standard of the
18	likelihood of serious harm for a while. And that's
19	something that we can discuss publicly so
20	MR. EWING: That may I pick up there?
21	MS. BALDWIN: Yes.
22	MR. EWING: Because that discussion, which
23	I think is central
24	MS. BALDWIN: Right.
25	MR. EWING: does involve confidential

1	information. What I'm going to do, anticipating that we
2	might be time constrained, is I've set up a sequence of
3	people and I'm going to be sort of boom, boom.
4	MS. BALDWIN: Okay.
5	MR. EWING: It's not that I'm trying to
6	rush you guys or anybody.
7	Let me quickly address this, very quickly,
8	Julie's stated concern, lightning strike, earthquake, a
9	couple of quick remarks, just to be clear. I understand
10	those are expressions of concern, fears, but there are
11	rejoinders and responses that do not disrespect that
12	fear but acknowledge it.
13	First, the LNG facilities you must
14	understand, Ms. Baldwin, are designed and configured to
15	withstand seismic events. The codes that apply for that
16	are well established, and we wouldn't have been able to
17	or allowed to construct it nor would we deem to operate
18	it if they had not met them. Lightning strike, yes, we
19	do not control God, Zeus or anyone else, but obviously
20	provisions have been made in the design standards for a
21	long time for LNG facilities.
22	The tanks, for example, themselves bear
23	proper grounding. A strike to a non-grounded part of
24	the containment zone is conceivable, but that is not
25	addressed by the CAO versus something else. The CAO

1	does not make that fact go away. The design and our
2	understanding of engineering does what it can with
3	respect to that threat. So I want to be specific on
4	those because they were raised.
5	Now, let me turn to the other element
6	underlying the concerns expressed by you, your niggling
7	feeling, if I may quote, and also to an extent Julie.
8	And I'll ask Paul Sullivan to come on up for a second.
9	We will address again briefly in a moment
10	whether a
	in there could happen
12	or be expected to happen. The answer is no, to be very
13	clear.
14	We the answer is no there. But setting
15	that aside, even if there were, what is very important
16	to understand, what we started with, is that the
17	facility is configured, designed, constructed I don't
18	even say operated just the physical, passive elements
19	of it, even if there were a release of the inventory
20	that we have, as much or as little as people
21	subjectively may think it is, it will not result in the
22	vapor dispersion and threats associated with it
23	extending beyond the perimeter. And, in fact, we have
24	no indicator of anything other than generalized fear, if
25	I may, that that is something to be concerned about

1	here.
2	What we have, on the other hand, to give
3	us confidence is the design standards and the
4	May I have the exclusive Nishita, the
5	exclusion zone slide?
6	This is absolutely CEII. Obviously we're
7	not even going to give you the detailed version. You've
8	seen one before, I'm sure. But I want to express this
9	with great clarity and with Paul's help in short order
10	and then move on.
11	This is the relevant part of the facility.
12	You can see the tanks. These are concentric they're
13	not really concentric. I'll call them concentric.
14	These are flux lines. They're just elements, if you
15	will, that tell us in this case the thermal levels that
16	would be experienced.
17	You don't really know perhaps offhand what
18	that feels like, but we can describe what that feels
19	like. And all of that must and is contained within the
20	facility, and that is if the entire full tank were to
21	catastrophically release its entire contents. We're not
22	talking about anything remotely approaching to that. It
23	would be counterfactual. It's not it's not a matter
24	of possibility, and that is because of the inventory
25	level and the design features.

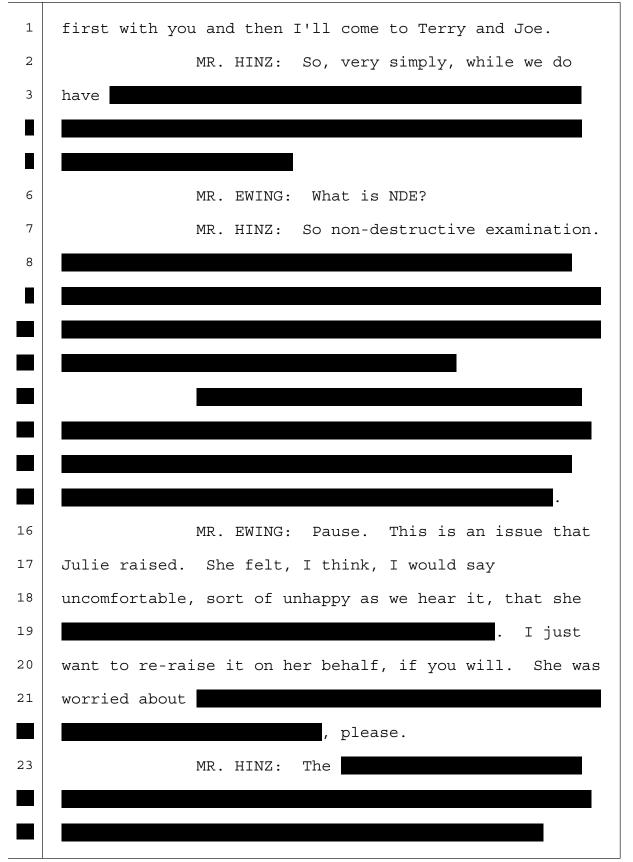
1	And this point is so important. I would
2	like Paul to make it since he's the expert and on the
3	design.
4	MR. SULLIVAN: I'll follow that briefly
5	and say the 1600 is what we regard as the walk-away
6	line. Somebody affected would walk away. They would
7	probably run away in this case, and that's it.
8	So regarding that, this actually deals
9	the full extent of that deals with three tanks having
10	failed because that's the reason why it has that
11	. So really I don't think anyone is
12	going to commit to understanding anything different than
13	this is the full extent of code required, you know,
14	safety requirements for every piece of inventory on the
15	site or any piece of inventory on the site to become
16	free from the containment of the tanks.
17	MR. EWING: I would like to point out one
18	aspect of that because it relates to the concerns that
19	were specifically enumerated to justify the likely
20	threat. They include highways, waterways, you know, the
21	interstate, et cetera, what I think is the highway.
22	Please understand it's a little hard to
23	see, but you can remember from the photo. The waterway
24	is here. The highway is well beyond this picture.
25	MR. SULLIVAN: Yeah.

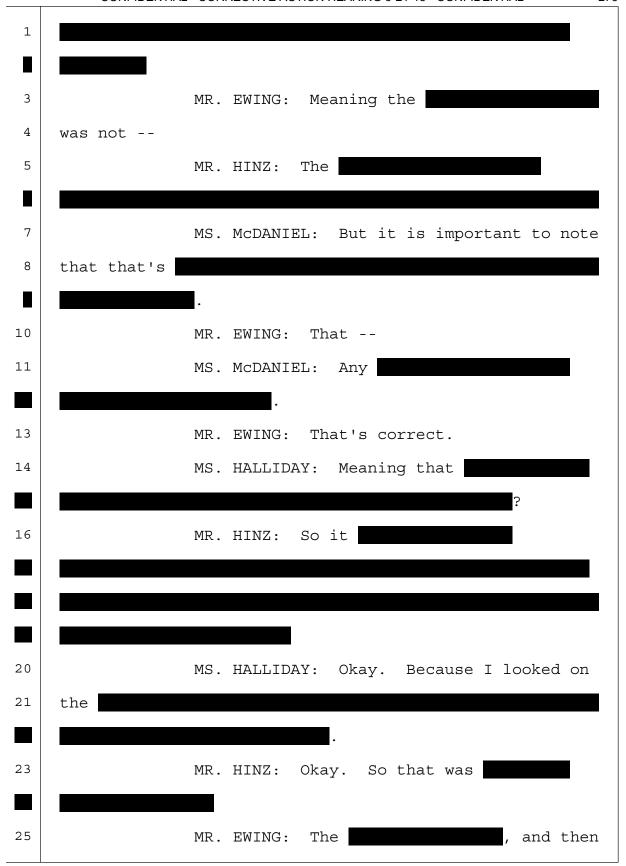
1	MR. EWING: It doesn't get there. There
2	is no mechanism of action that is described anywhere in
3	the record underlying the CAO that even posits a
4	mechanism. It does not even suggestively indicate any
5	mechanism that would lead to threat on that highway or
6	in that waterway.
7	MR. SULLIVAN: Or the waterway, yeah.
8	MR. EWING: We would not be allowed to
9	build here take the waterway. The Coast Guard is
10	here was here.
11	MR. SULLIVAN: Was here.
12	MR. EWING: We would not be allowed to
13	build here. In fact, we have to model this for the
14	ships coming in and coming out because we cannot
15	afford the United States can't afford, we can't
16	afford to have that threat possibility affecting the
17	waterway, any area that could be built residentially, a
18	highway or anything of the sort.
19	I'm doing this with a certain oomph for
20	two reasons, speed, which I respect. I've got a half
21	hour. But the second is there's no lack of clarity
22	there. And one does not need to have done analysis of
23	that in order to get there. This preceded this
24	preceded the construction of the facility as a whole.
25	

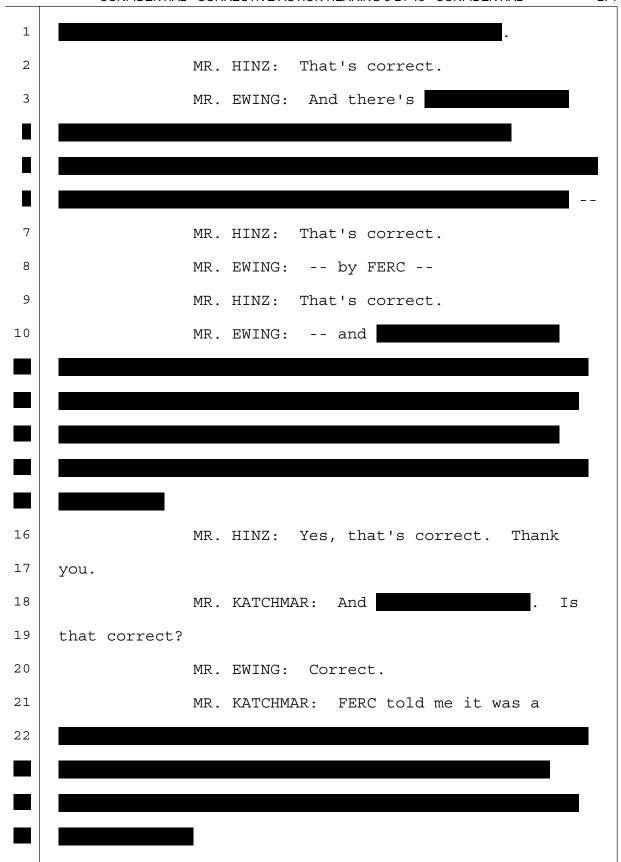
1	
2	MS. BALDWIN: Uh-huh.
3	MR. EWING: There's an easier way for me
4	to put it than that, I suppose. And I'll ask Maas to
5	come up.
6	MR. PHILLIPS: Can I ask one quick
7	question?
8	MR. EWING: Oh, please do. I'm sorry.
9	I'm not trying to
10	MR. PHILLIPS: Are you contending that
11	it's impossible for your facility to be an imminent
12	hazard?
13	MR. EWING: I'm sorry. I didn't hear
14	that. Impossible for?
15	MR. PHILLIPS: For your facility to ever
16	be an imminent hazard.
17	MS. STEVENS: Because of its
18	MR. EWING: No. What I what we are
19	contending is when you take this analysis, this analysis
20	supports it doesn't determine, but it supports our
21	understanding when we evaluate the conditions that we
22	actually have.
23	MR. PHILLIPS: Sure.
24	MR. EWING: I'm really grateful for that
25	question.

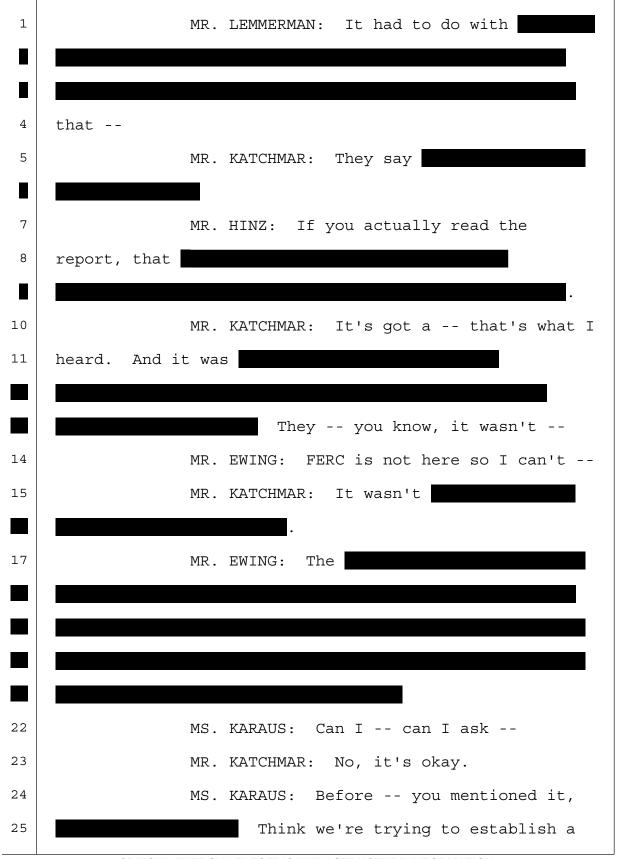
1	MR. PHILLIPS: We understand exclusion
2	zones. We have
3	MR. EWING: Oh, I know you do.
4	MR. PHILLIPS: Yeah, for sure.
5	MR. EWING: I'm explaining to the
6	presiding officer
7	MR. PHILLIPS: She gets it
8	MR. EWING: which is important.
9	MR. PHILLIPS: more than I do, but
10	just
11	MR. EWING: Fantastic
12	MR. PHILLIPS: Yeah.
13	MR. EWING: because then much will be
14	clear.
15	So the answer is no, we do not contend
16	that because every LNG facility is built to code or
17	should be built to code that there can never be a
18	CAO-worthy imminent hazard. Instead, this analysis
19	informed us informs us readily to how to calibrate
20	and understand the conditions that we have and how that
21	would relate to hazard. That is what is important.
22	We have nothing in the record that tells
23	us the mechanism of exposure, the exposure pathway, that
24	is claimed at a very high level of certitude likely to
25	cause a high level of harm. We just don't have that in

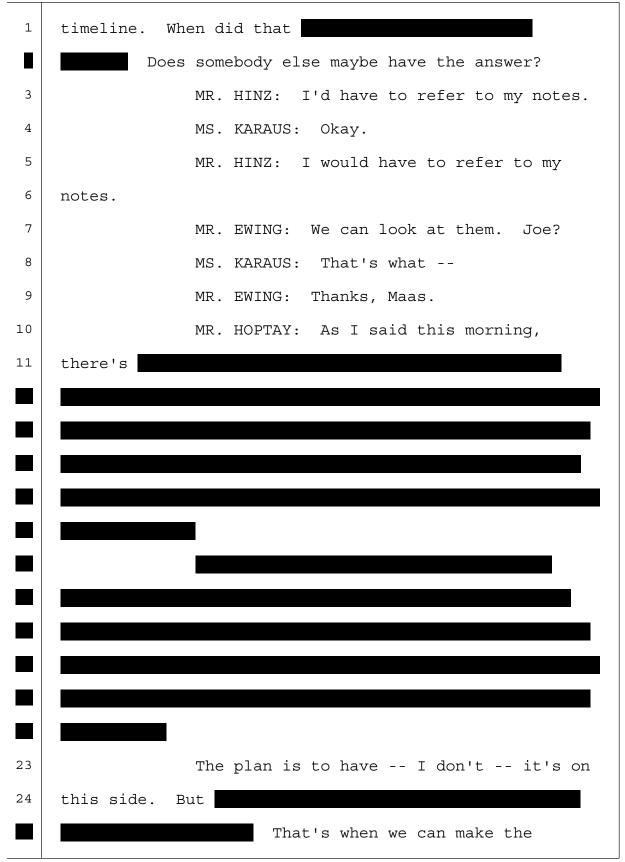
1	the record. We don't see it ourselves. We have a bunch
2	of people who have been thinking that through. We do
3	not understand that.
4	And that is the point of difference. We
5	do not object we do not object to taking actions
6	being under your supervision and taking those actions,
7	ensuring that we have a dialogue on all of those things.
8	It is that finding of necessity that we really, really
9	do not think is fulfilled by the facts.
10	So with that and watchful of the time,
11	Maas.
12	What we'd like to establish quickly and
13	then I'll turn it to Maas is and this is the most
14	simple of renderings. Right? In the interest of time,
15	we'll leave it there instead of many other slides. The
16	condition of Tank 1 and the condition of Tank 2 is, of
17	course, in each case what drives our understanding of
18	hazard from or threat from those from those tanks.
19	Right?
20	And so a finding of that they are to be
21	treated the same in the CAO, which is as it appears,
22	must be supported by a similar understanding, or at
23	least analogous understanding, of threat. This is not
24	supported by the dissimilarity of their condition.
25	So we'd like to examine that briefly,

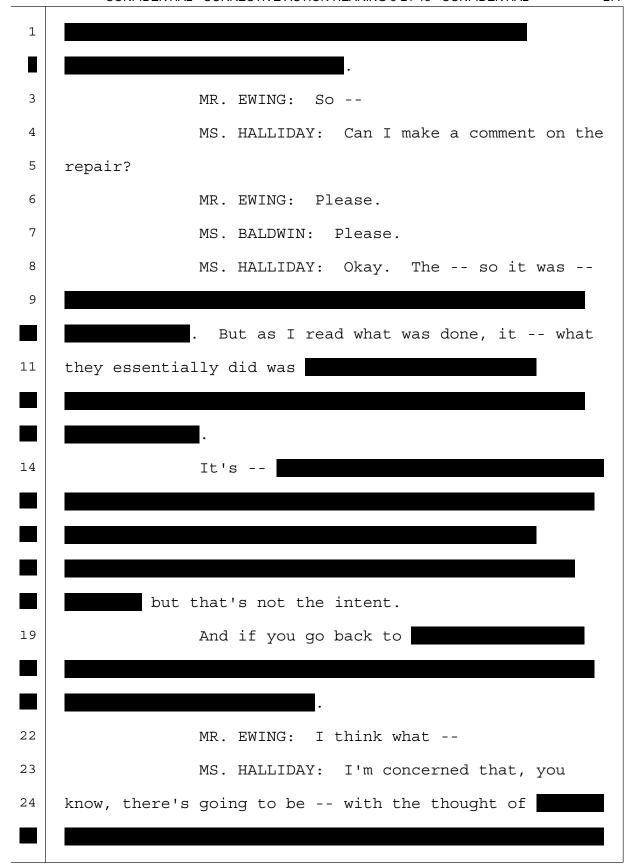












1	and .
2	MR. EWING: Thank you, Julie. This is
3	Kevin. What I would say is that is part of an
4	appropriate dialogue that is resolved through expert
5	discussion and does not actually and I'm not pointing
6	out the irrelevance of your remark, not at all. I
7	respectfully take it on board.
8	The point I want to make is with respect
9	to the CAO, that's issuing the CAO and particularly
10	making the hazard finding is not necessary to resolving
11	whatever differences there may be or not about the
12	sufficiency of a particular repair action. All of that
13	can be overseen, supervised, directed, et cetera,
14	through many other mechanisms that do not involve threat
15	if you're really, really to address that.
16	MS. HALLIDAY: Right. And the reason I
17	brought it up was related to the imminent hazard because
18	my concern was that you're going to put Tank 1 back into
19	service without making a permanent without, one,
20	doing the analysis to find out if what has happened,
21	right, because we don't know about
	. Nobody knows. You haven't seen it. There's no
23	way to evaluate it without getting into the tank.
24	MS. KARAUS: Well, I'll just respond to
25	that on a legal basis. A concern that the company might

1	do something just doesn't quite reach the standard that
2	is required for a CAO just
3	MS. McDANIEL: Well, if I can speak up,
4	before we took the break, Julie had the opportunity to
5	say speak for the immediacy for the and then it
6	was the Region's turn and I didn't get to get my turn.
7	So
8	MS. BALDWIN: I do want you to state that,
9	but if it doesn't it doesn't relate to a technical
10	matter
11	MS. McDANIEL: Yeah. It sort of applies,
12	though, to the conversation we're having right now.
13	MS. BALDWIN: Okay.
14	MS. McDANIEL: So if it's all right, the
15	Region's position was is to support that. Two field
16	folks from our two engineers from our office went out
17	there on February the 2nd. And during that visit, there
18	was some concern about discussions about repair and
19	things.
20	So the CAO wasn't in place. And so I
21	think there was discussions about maybe putting things
22	back in service prior to a full analysis being done or
23	some of these other parts being done. So
24	our imminence our immediacy for the CAO was for that
25	reason.

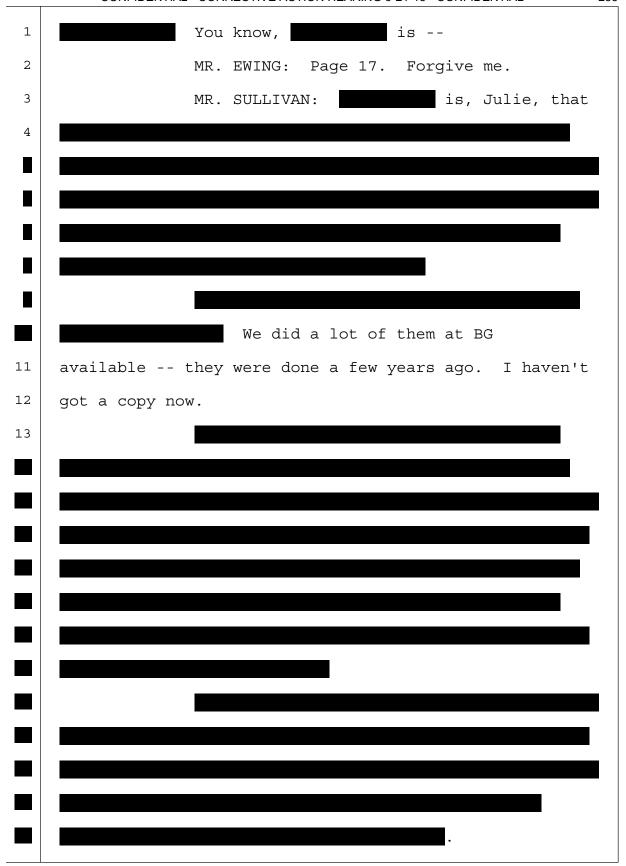
1 We did not feel that without the CAO we 2 would be able to have those conversations and get the 3 repairs made as necessary before putting this back into 4 service. And that's based off the engineers' visit 5 there and the discussions that they had when they were on site. 6 7 And so that sort of supports what Julie 8 has been talking about in getting information and 9 sharing that information and having that forward. 10 their part is sort of what led to the Region also 11 feeling that in order to make the repairs go, the CAO 12 was necessary instead of one of the other tools that 13 were available. 14 MR. EWING: Thank you for that. 15 My quick thought on it, before turning to 16 the next, in light of time, is the issue that's being 17 addressed there -- the category of issue that's being 18 addressed there is the sufficiency of measures that are 19 being taken. 20 That is wholly different from a conclusion 21 of likely serious harm there, their orthogonal. And I 22 think that's -- orthogonal's too strong. There is a 23 relationship, but that relationship is attenuated and we 24 don't understand why that concern requires that finding. That concern is resolved through measured actions that 25

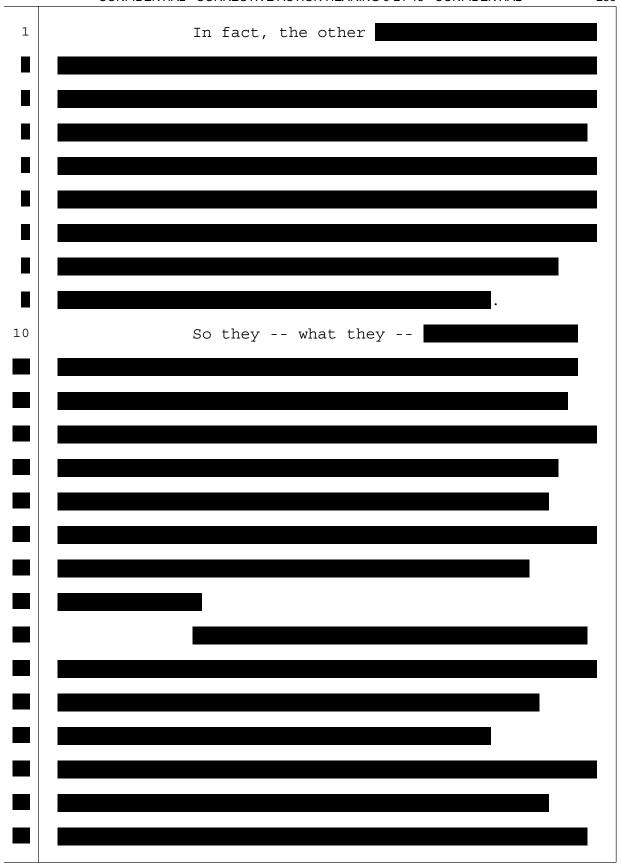
1	may be required through a number of other mechanisms,
2	but that don't hinge on the finding of threat.
3	MS. McDANIEL: And I think I think
4	that's where we disagree, that through the discussions
5	we didn't feel that the there were then there
6	would be a threat because they were not going to be
7	addressed with all the information necessary to
8	eliminate the threat you might have on your facility.
9	MR. EWING: I think we've
10	MS. BALDWIN: So I don't want to abridge
11	this conversation, but I would like to push us
12	MR. EWING: Yeah.
13	MS. BALDWIN: forward to the next
14	technical or confidential piece of information because I
15	would like for Julie, since she was one of the accident
16	investigators actually at the scene, to have an
17	opportunity to ask any questions of one of your various
18	subject matter experts in, you know so let's move on
19	to that. And we'll have we'll come back to this CAO
20	standard.
21	So is there any further presentation that
22	requires viewing this document or another map or
23	testimony by another technical expert, and then I'll
24	just allow some catch-all questions to Pete or Julie or
25	anybody on the phone. And then we can move towards

1	(unintelligible). We've got about 20 minutes left.
2	MR. EWING: I what I would say is that
3	everything has been at least this end certainly has
4	been abbreviated in order to accommodate that.
5	MS. BALDWIN: Uh-huh.
6	MR. EWING: So is there more? You bet.
7	But is it necessary? I think we need to strike a
8	balance. We're trying to honor that balance that you
9	spoke of earlier. If I feel like the discussion I
10	would like to suggest that if I feel like the discussion
11	that is a wider discussion leads again into that
12	territory, while it is undesirable, I'll and we feel
13	like
14	MS. BALDWIN: You let me know.
15	MR. EWING: we need to respond, I will
16	let you know.
17	MS. BALDWIN: Okay.
18	MR. EWING: What I would like to have the
19	opportunity still to do is to address which I think I
20	can do without getting too deep into the proprietary
21	unless people want to challenge a lot on the details
22	are to examine the seven specific bases cited for and
23	some of them are brief, for the finding of imminent
24	harm.
25	MS. BALDWIN: Uh-huh.

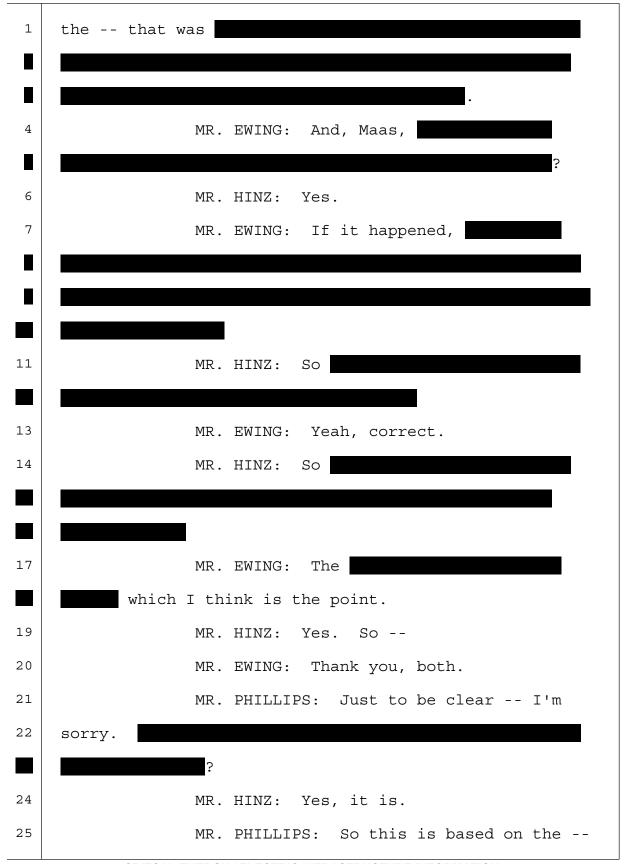
1	MR. EWING: I would like also then to draw
2	back and summarize some key points that I think need to
3	emerge here as our perspective on the facts.
4	And the last thing that I would like is I
5	really would like and maybe that's what we do now
6	an opportunity for anyone to ask questions that
7	illuminate a point of confusion from a technical
8	standpoint, not maybe new debate
9	MS. BALDWIN: Right.
10	MR. EWING: in your to follow your
11	order. But if there's something, let's address it now.
12	MS. BALDWIN: I think that that probably
13	makes the most sense. Let's start with the people on
14	the phone and then we'll move to the people that are
15	actually at the table.
16	So, Julie, are there any questions that
17	you have of Cheniere's representatives from a technical
18	standpoint on any of the presentations that we have
19	MS. HALLIDAY: Yeah. I've just got one
20	question, and that's we talked about the
25	MR. EWING: Let me understand your

1	question, Julie. This is Kevin. I will try to field
2	it. You're asking the hypothetical, which is also a
3	counterfactual, when?
4	MS. HALLIDAY: If there was
8	MR. EWING: And the timing of that is
9	when?
10	MS. HALLIDAY:
12	MR. EWING: Well, we'll just assume a
13	timeframe then. Paul?
14	MR. SULLIVAN: Okay. Very briefly, Julie,
15	there's
19	What's in there and I'm not going to go
20	through it in detail because
21	MR. EWING: Can we flip it up so we can
22	see that?
23	MS. BALDWIN: Yes.
24	MR. SULLIVAN: Oh, yeah, we can put the
25	we can put it up there. But basically it has to do with





1	something like that, whatever it would be.
2	The
	So that is that is the situation. Julie, I hope
6	that answers the question.
7	MR. HINZ: Can I just
8	MS. HALLIDAY: So if there's a person
9	working in the dike and it catches fire
10	MR. SULLIVAN: Yes.
11	MS. HALLIDAY: would you say that if
12	they're inside this fire that that's an imminent hazard
13	to them?
14	MR. SULLIVAN: Well, if they're inside the
15	fire, it would be. But the point about this is they
16	would be kept away that distance from the possible
17	source.
18	MR. HINZ: So can I just can I just
19	add we just had, I think, a misstatement.
21	Also
22	MR. SULLIVAN: Oh, I didn't realize that.
23	MR. HINZ: So what you're seeing is the
24	
	That was



1	MR. HINZ: Yes, this is that's correct.
2	MR. PHILLIPS: ?
3	MR. HINZ: Yes, that's correct.
4	MR. PHILLIPS: Okay.
5	MR. HINZ: It's actually it's the
6	
7	MR. PHILLIPS: Gotcha. Okay. Thank you.
8	MR. EWING: So we obviously can't do that
9	in the public. When the when the public stepped out,
10	we had just heard from the from PHMSA their
	We
12	did not have an opportunity to address that.
13	It is very important to us, when they come
14	back in, to be allowed not in the detail and with
15	this information, but to summarize that, summarize what
16	you have just heard. I would like the opportunity to do
	you have just heard. I would like the opportunity to do
17	that so that they don't fail to have our perspective on
17 18	
	that so that they don't fail to have our perspective on
18	that so that they don't fail to have our perspective on that.
18 19	that so that they don't fail to have our perspective on that. Can I do that, please?
18 19 20	that so that they don't fail to have our perspective on that. Can I do that, please? MS. BALDWIN: I think that that makes
18 19 20 21	that so that they don't fail to have our perspective on that. Can I do that, please? MS. BALDWIN: I think that that makes sense.
18 19 20 21 22	that so that they don't fail to have our perspective on that. Can I do that, please? MS. BALDWIN: I think that that makes sense. So is there any other question on the

1	
3	I mean, there's
	We've seen
8	we've seen that happen.
9	MR. EWING: We, of course,
	which we did not talk about
11	earlier because it seemed fairly straightforward
14	In addition, with the absence of
15	flammability, you know, an ignition source is not
16	sufficient without the correct concentration of gas to
17	cause the fire. All these are important to understand.
18	I think we've probably established sufficiently, for the
19	quick time that we have, our view on that.
20	MS. BALDWIN: Uh-huh.
21	MR. EWING: May I, when they come back
22	in
23	MS. HALLIDAY: I have no more questions.
24	MS. BALDWIN: Okay. So OPS has no more
25	questions. Is that right?

1	MR. EWING: Thank you, Julie.
2	MS. BALDWIN: Do you have any other
3	testimony from anybody else in the room that requires
4	this document?
5	MR. EWING: No. Can we flip it, please,
6	to the generic Cheniere page or something other than
7	that?
8	MS. BALDWIN: I can take it off as well.
9	MR. EWING: That's fine.
10	MS. BALDWIN: So we're just going to go
11	off the record until the member of the press rejoins us.
12	(Recess from 4:18 p.m. to 4:22 p.m.)
13	(Open to public)
14	MS. BALDWIN: Okay. Let's go back on.
15	So there has been much meeting and I would
16	like to in particular ask if both parties address
17	themselves to the CAO standard. So I would like to not
18	only from OPS hear how that threshold was met as of the
19	date of the issuance of the CAO but to address
20	themselves to the conditions as they present themselves
21	today.
22	And I'd ask the same thing for Cheniere.
	_
23	I would like a very targeted argument that's sort of
23 24	I would like a very targeted argument that's sort of tied in with the facts as well as the standards that are

1	I know I've sort of well, let's turn to
2	Cheniere first because, again, that was part of their
3	presentation, and then we'll turn to OPS.
4	MR. PHILLIPS: Sure.
5	MS. BALDWIN: And, I mean, I will say
6	there's been some information that's that was
7	presented here that the Region has not had an
8	opportunity to fully go through or that to that end,
9	but we'll talk about this later.
10	There we can have a post-hearing
11	submission by either party to wrap up those loose ends,
12	though our we have a very tight turnaround. So I'm
13	just putting that out there so we can start thinking
14	about what that is going to look like.
15	But I'll turn back to Cheniere so that we
16	can sort of discuss the CAO standard.
17	MR. EWING: As we've talked about really
18	throughout the day and certainly in the morning and
19	I'm standing just to project a little bit better into
20	the microphone.
21	The standard for this particular CAO is
22	really two different determinations, but they can
23	essentially be combined. They reflect an imminence
24	an imminence and a likelihood of serious harm to life,
25	property or the environment.

1	And our concern and the reason why we're
2	here is that whatever view one might take of the facts,
3	it does not include that standard. And we know this for
4	several reasons. We knew this early on in discussions
5	also with the agency before the issuance of the CAO. We
6	know it now, getting to the point of temporal, what we
7	know and what we can say. There are a number of reasons
8	for it.
9	I'll start with something fundamental
10	because earlier in the day there was discussion about
11	the possibility or the hypothesis and concern about a
12	large pool fire with catastrophic consequences. And
13	this really is why we're here, because that is not
14	factually accurate. And I want to be sure that we leave
15	here with a clear understanding of that.
16	There are specific reasons why we come to
17	that conclusion readily and with confidence, and you've
18	heard many of them with some detail earlier today, based
19	on very detailed information. But what you have seen
20	there is several things.
21	First, the configuration and the design
22	philosophy of the facility, which is to international
23	standards, to U.S. Code and to the legal requirements,
24	includes an extensive analysis of the potential and the
25	potential consequences of such an event and how it might

1 arise. And we would not be allowed to construct 2 3 or operate if the zones of vapor dispersion or the thermal consequence of ignition to that were to extend 4 5 beyond the boundaries of the property. They do not. 6 That alone does not mean that there cannot be risk, but 7 what it does mean is that this imminence and the 8 severity, much less a likelihood in this harm to public 9 safety is not in evidence. 10 The second thing that factors into that 11 very, very importantly is the nature, scope and scale of 12 the event that actually transpired on the 22nd of 13 January and how much we know about it. In particular, 14 for example, the scale of the release was fully 15 contained in the secondary containment area, which is 16 its purpose. That is its design. That is part of the 17 design philosophy of a single containment tank. 18 So if there is to be a release, as there 19 was on the 22nd, actually a design function well within 20 its design parameters and therefore also within the 21 hazard analysis that was required at the outset under 22 the exclusion zone analysis. What that means translated 23 is the scale of this release from the outer tank or 24 through the outer tank did not come close to presenting

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a factual basis for a concern for some kind of pool fire

25

1 or conflagration or catastrophic loss. Similarly we know, and we knew that 2 3 imminently after the 22nd, that the inventory level in 4 the tanks was being drawn down purposefully. 5 prudent measure. They were not full to begin with. They were half or less, and they were drawn down 6 7 according to appropriate safety protocols in a linear 8 fashion, straight down tank. 3 was drawn down within a 9 very short period of time. You have the specifics on 10 that. And therefore the LNG that is in the tank at the end of that drawn down period is a very small fraction 11 12 of the contents against which a worst case scenario was 13 modeled. 14 These are facts, and these facts help us 15 understand and gauge the level of threat or absence of 16 level of threat that we're talking about. So I wanted 17 to be very clear about that. 18 We also have facts relating to our 19 understanding of the mechanism, the mode by which a 20 thermal event transpired, what caused it. Was it the 21 result of structural issues or was it the result of an 22 operating issue or a process issue? The distinction is 23 one we have evaluated closely with you today and 24 obviously for weeks previously. 25 The upside of that conversation -- or an

1	analysis, rather, is that it is not structural and the
2	mode that actually generates that event is operational.
3	We described it in some detail, resolving, in fine
4	detail, I think, the mechanism of action.
5	That's important to understand, not for
6	a specific reason, and that is that we can see that if
7	it is operationally defined, it is also operationally
8	controlled. So the mech understanding the mode that
9	drives the event also allows us to comprehend early on,
10	before the CAO was even issued, but certainly also now,
11	what is the direction of the controls that can be placed
12	to prevent that operational mode of failure? That is a
13	further fact that contributes to our understanding and
14	calibration of whether there is a threat remotely
15	similar to the threshold that is legally required.
16	What I'd add a couple of more points.
17	It's important that we note when there is an issue with
18	any facility regulated by PHMSA or for that matter any
19	other safety agency, but particularly here with PHMSA
20	and with LNG facilities, there are a number of different
21	tools available. They're always within reach. They
22	have different purposes, but they also have overlapping
23	purposes.
24	To say that this CAO was improvidently,
25	incorrectly issued on the basis of a misunderstanding of

1	the threat level is not to say that no action by PHMSA
2	is merited, no oversight by PHMSA is merited, no
3	remedial measures or diagnostics and analytics and
4	conversation is merited. All of that is merited. All
5	that is possible through a number of different
6	instruments that allow PHMSA to be in control and of
7	that conversation and dialogue so it is fact based.
8	What is distinctive about the no action
9	excuse me, the no notice CAO, however, is that all of
10	that control comes coupled with the finding of imminent
11	and very substantial endangerment, and that is
12	principally our objection. That is not factually
13	founded in our view at all, and we're concerned about
14	that aspect of it. We think it is a mischaracterization
15	of the condition then and now.
16	A few more points that I think are
17	relevant to your question. The CAO treats two tanks
18	similarly and specifically with respect to the
19	corrective actions that are called for for each. Since
20	this was a no notice CAO, there was not an opportunity
21	to fully explore with you why that would be
22	inappropriate. So we do so now, and I have done so.
23	Tanks the remedial actions or
24	corrective actions that are appropriate to any piece of
25	equipment in this case Tank 1 and Tank 3 should be

1	defined by the threat and the mode that generates that
2	threat, the hazard fundamentally that is presented by
3	the two. And that is driven by the condition of the two
4	tanks. The condition of the two tanks is fundamentally
5	different. While there are some similarities, they are
6	different. We've explored the reasons why that's the
7	case.
8	And our concern there is that the
9	treatment of both tanks as similar disregards a very
10	important difference in their actual condition. This is
11	not academic for us because condition informs hazard.
12	And to misunderstand condition is to misunderstand
13	hazard, and we want that rectified.
14	Finally, we're concerned with the basis
15	that has been articulated in the CAO for the imminence
16	and the seriousness of threat, which, as I said, we do
17	not see supported by the evidence. There are several.
18	I'll briefly enumerate them, and I will
19	not take long to do so. But the fundamental on each is
20	that it is either erroneous and I'll identify them
21	or it is simply not founded and explained in any way in
22	the record. And so we come to this as an established
23	basis for the determination of threat but have no basis
24	for understanding in the record how it was arrived at or
25	what the mechanism would be to support it. And this is

1	inadequate.
2	First, the presence of approximately
3	500 Sabine employees and contractors on site. We
4	mustered. We did a head count. We know precisely how
5	many. We've communicated that for weeks. For whatever
6	reason, it is misunderstood or remains in the CAO. That
7	is not the number of people who were on the facility.
8	It is important to us.
9	The reason it's important and not just a
10	detail is that we count the people who come on and we're
11	responsible for their lives. And so how many there are
12	and our ability to track them and confirm that they are
13	all present not 106, not 108, but that they're all
14	present is extremely important to us. So that is not
15	a numerical detail. I hope and trust PHMSA feels
16	likewise.
17	Second, the potential disruption to major
18	transportation, waterways, highways. This statement
19	literally comes without any anchoring in the record.
20	There is a waterway there. There is a highway a ways
21	away to the north basically. You can see it on a map.
22	Yes. But by what plausible mechanism would that
23	would a threat from these facts or even more egregious
24	facts extend to that waterway or to that highway,
25	especially at the level of likelihood and serious harm?

1	It baffles us. We have a number of things
2	to inform us about that and to inform the agency about
3	that. Perhaps the most important or trenchant is that
4	under Coast Guard, FERC and PHMSA regulation, industry
5	standards and codes, our facility is designed so that
6	even if there were a catastrophic release, which did not
7	happen, and is not capable of happening now we do not
8	have full tanks.
9	Even if that were to happen, the exclusion
10	zone analysis establishes that there is not a threat
11	that extends beyond the facility, therefore not into the
12	waterway and therefore not into the highway. This is
13	very important to us. We look at that second finding
14	and we find no fact in it.
15	Third, the hazardous nature of the
16	product. We recognize that hydrocarbons, particularly
17	vaporous hydrocarbons, are potentially flammable. In a
18	confined space, which is not the case here, they can
19	have other characteristics of risk and harm. But to
20	observe that a facility carries a hazardous product or a
21	hazardous material is not a finding of threat.
22	A pipeline grid carries natural gas right
23	now. That is not a basis for shutting in or making
24	issuing CAO's to the owners and operators of those
25	facilities. We don't know what's being driven out there

1	other than the most, at a gross level I don't mean
2	gross in a colloquial way, but in a very basic level to
3	observe there are hazards on site well, there are
4	potential hazards on site because of the nature of the
5	material. But that does not lead to a fact-based
6	conclusion that here there's an imminent serious threat.
7	That's absent.
8	Unpredictability of brittle failures and
9	ignition sources. These are two different things, but
10	they were combined in that particular sentence. That's
11	a quote. We have talked about brittle failure. We've
12	talked about the metallurgy of that. We've talked about
13	why there can be confidence that structure is not the
14	driver for the event that occurred. This is important
15	for the reasons I mentioned earlier. It is a
16	process-driven failure mode. It is not a structural
17	failure mode. This tells us much about potential scope,
18	a risk that may or may not exist.
19	With respect to ignition sources, we
20	remind everyone that ignition sources in the containment
21	area are forbidden. And the nature of the release, its
22	scale and scope, was very small compared to the capacity
23	of that containment they're in, very small. It is
24	appropriately locked off to limit access while work
25	continues. That is not a basis for a public safety

1 threat finding.

As to the uncertainties as to the cause of the event, I think we've explored in some detail our understanding, going back to work that was done a few years ago even, what the failure mode is and how it is constituted and it gives us the confidence in explaining all the phenomena that we have observed to date. So the event on the 22nd does not challenge or undermine that understanding that was reached even a few years ago about a potential action that can happen in certain operational scenarios that we control.

And, finally, with respect to the fact that there are ongoing investigations, that that should be a basis for issuing a threat finding, is difficult to understand. Of course there's an investigation, which means an exploration. It means a joint and collaborative, very important, hopefully over time very trusting and respectful, as it has been, engagement to understand what happened, why and what are the appropriate measures. That there is an investigation is not a basis for finding a threat.

So we are concerned that these seven expressly enumerated reasons for the finding are really insufficient to meet that standard.

I end with a simple thought, which I have

1	expressed before, but it's important to restate. Your
2	goals, as expressed by PHMSA earlier today, and ours
3	coincide. It is always to have and get toward greater
4	and greater safety. There is no doubt about that in
5	PHMSA's mind about us, I believe, as has been expressed,
6	nor is there any doubt about our understanding that that
7	is your objective.
8	Where we have parted here is not that
9	there needs to be dialogue, there needs to be an
10	understanding of analytics, there needs to be an
11	understanding of what is an acceptable repair or not.
12	All of that can be worked out. A measure of control and
13	direction can even be put in place. All that can be
14	accomplished without an unfounded finding of public
15	threat. And that's why we've come.
16	So I appreciate the time that you've taken
17	to listen to us and the engagement from everyone here on
18	PHMSA's side to explore these issues. We look forward
19	to continuing to do so.
20	MS. BALDWIN: Okay.
21	MR. EWING: Thank you.
22	MS. BALDWIN: Adam?
23	MR. PHILLIPS: Thank you all, again, and
24	thank you, Ms. Baldwin, for the hearing.
25	I just wanted to reiterate a few things.

1	I won't go won't go deeply down the rabbit hole again
2	on too much. So I just wanted to quote, again, from
3	sort of our activating language out of the regulation
4	when PHMSA promulgated the final rule on the specific
5	regulations that related to LNG, so from 193 of our
6	regulations. And I would again, this is just in the
7	summary part. And these are activating words for us
8	because obviously we live in and move by legal
9	standards. So you know you're not dealing with Adam's
10	standards. You're dealing with PHMSA's standards.
11	"Because of the grave consequences that
12	could result from a major accident at a facility,
13	present regulations are considered inadequate." That
14	was part of why PHMSA essentially stated to the world
15	really to the country and to the world, why we were
16	doing something specific about LNG.
17	Now, this is 1980. I'm not I'm not
18	trying to imply that there was a major accident. That's
19	not what I'm saying. What I'm saying is that LNG is
20	different, and you all know that. You all know that
21	better than anybody. This is a specific kind of a
22	specific kind of material, and it means obviously you
23	all specialize in LNG. So I assume you don't do other
24	things because obviously it's a particular kind of
25	it's a particular kind of product. So that means, you

1	know, when a situation like this comes to us, we also
2	face it with that in mind.
3	So we're dealing with a very particular
4	kind of product, which when it comes to the specific
5	kind of facility that Sabine Pass is it may be a
6	unicorn. We're not talking there aren't other
7	facilities all over the place dotting the landscape that
8	are that are the same.
9	So for everybody, when we were dealing
10	with this circumstance, we understood, you know, that
11	you all had a lot of history with this issue that, you
12	know, came up on January the 22nd. And for us, that's
13	great. We never want to know more than the people
14	operating their own facilities. We want to know a lot,
15	but we don't want to know more than you because
16	obviously you live with your facility every day.
17	But when we came on this situation, what
18	we saw concerned us. So, you know, again, we've been
19	talking about the CAO standard back and forth. You
20	know, you all have used the word "threat." What we have
21	to show here is that there is or would be a hazard to
22	life, property or the environment. I don't think
23	there's any question here, whether the number be one or
24	whether the number be a thousand and one, that there is
25	a hazard, potentially at least, to the lives that were

1 on the site. Nobody, I don't think, is questioning that, I'm pretty sure. Any kind of facility where there 2 3 would be a flammable liquid and -- a flammable product 4 can create -- potentially create a hazard. 5 And, again, I'm not lowering the standard for the sake of just sort of meeting a threshold. 6 7 we walk on -- we walk on a unicorn site that's dealing 8 with a particular kind of product that's had a release, 9 where I don't think in the history -- since 1948, there 10 hasn't been a reported release essentially of LNG from 11 containment. That's unique. 12 We're all dealing with -- we're all 13 dealing with a unique environment. So that is a hazard 14 to life, property and the environment, including -okay. The standard that we also have to meet for the 15 16 CAO, doing it without notice, is that there was a 17 likelihood of serious harm. Now, that's also 18 something -- when we walk on site and we recognize not 19 only do we have a lack of containment, which is 20 something unique, and even the history really of how the 21 country has dealt with or has experienced LNG, but we 22 also have potential -- three potential tanks, which, 23 again, by testimony we've seen today from you all, not 24 from us, that were designed similarly and manufactured 25 similarly that might potentially have design issues that

are consistent. That, again, seems like -- when we 1 walked on site in context, that seemed to us to be a 2 consistent hazard that we needed to address. 3 4 So, again, you all knew a lot more about 5 this. And you all have had -- you all have had experience with this that is years long, which is great, 6 7 and that's good, you know, for us to know. We came on 8 the scene on January the 22nd and ended up over time 9 finding out more and more and more. A part of 10 the concern that goes into this CAO and that goes into 11 the -- really the difference between January the 22d and 12 February the 8th, which is issuance of the CAO, is we 13 were consistently not having our concerns assuaged. 14 We wanted to make sure that safety was in 15 place, the hazards were mitigated, there was less threat 16 to -- harm -- less threat of harm to life, property and 17 the environment, and we consistently weren't getting 18 the -- we weren't -- we weren't finding the partnership 19 in safety that we wanted to make sure we had for this 20 specific incident. 21 That's not to cast a dispersion on Sabine Pass or Cheniere. We consistently have had a -- and I 22 23 think continue to have good relationships. But in this 24 circumstance, dealing with a very unique release, we 25 were struggling to get to the point of feeling

1 comfortable that there was -- there was enough cooperation amongst the two parties to have the -- to be 2 3 assured that we were all moving towards safety. 4 So, you know, we've talked a little bit 5 about the determination conditions. I won't repeat them 6 because y'all don't want to hear me talk anymore 7 probably. But Tanks 1 through 3 were designed and 8 manufactured by the same -- by the same folks, designed 9 and manufactured being different, but Tanks 1 through 3 10 were consistent. Again, your own testimony talked about 11 the potential for this being a design problem, which 12 would be consistent then theoretically for each of the 13 three. 14 The conditions on -- the conditions that 15 we were concerned about would not change appreciably 16 Tanks 1 through 3. So we walked into obviously a 17 specific hazard dealing with Tank 3, but then the 18 concern began to grow that this might be a larger 19 problem than we thought. So obviously that sort of 20 explains not only part of why we considered this CAO 21 worthy but why we included Tanks 1 and 3 within the 22 design -- or within the CAO. 23 You all talked about the number of people 24 on site. I wanted to address sort of a factual issue. 25 I know Kevin -- I appreciate that you all want to know

1	exactly how many people were on site. That is so good
2	for us to know and for us to hear. We want to know
3	those things, too. Like I said initially, CAO's are
4	preliminary. They are they are extensions of
5	ourselves. We don't expect that our findings are final.
6	We expect that we will find out exactly how many people
7	were on site, and we gladly fixed those things. So that
8	is never a problem for us.
9	Safety is Job One. So for us, if we are
10	concerned about safety, we're going to step out. We'll
11	take that risk of being wrong on the numbers, no
12	problem, and then we'll fix those things. I hope that
13	you know that from us. I hope that you know that and I
14	hope we continue to demonstrate that to you.
15	So in terms of our you know, ultimately
16	PHMSA doesn't jump out on these things. We don't jump
17	out on CAO's without having a concern and a consistent
18	concern. And the consistent concern here ultimately was
19	that without corrective actions, without really an
20	intervention on PHMSA's part, we weren't going to get to
21	the safety partnership that we really needed to assure
22	ourselves and really to do our duty, which is our duty
23	to safety as the regulator. So that's what we see.
24	MS. BALDWIN: Well, can you address
25	vourself to the situation as it stands today, or does

1	there continue to be a serious likelihood of imminent
2	harm?
3	MR. PHILLIPS: Yes. And here's part of
4	the reason why. I say yes as the as the
5	non-technical expert, but because my technical
6	experts are finding out today some things that are
7	completely fresh. So whether like the fact that we
8	will have this conversation is great. The fact that we
9	found these things out today is great. I'm glad to hear
10	them. But we need time to we need to be assured of
11	what it seems like Sabine Pass already knows and
12	Cheniere already knows. That's great. Let's have that
13	conversation. But as of today, yes, nothing has
14	appreciably changed.
15	MR. EWING: Ma'am, forgive me. May I
16	clarify something that I believe was your intention but
17	might be misunderstood?
18	Adam
19	MR. PHILLIPS: Sure.
20	MR. EWING: when you say you learned
21	things that are fresh
22	MR. PHILLIPS: Yeah.
23	MR. EWING: I think it's fair to say
24	please confirm that you didn't learn fresh of new and
25	different bases for concern or incidents occurring?

1	MR. PHILLIPS: Absolutely not.
2	MR. EWING: You learned more
3	information
4	MR. PHILLIPS: Absolutely not.
5	MR. EWING: and perspective
6	MR. PHILLIPS: Yes.
7	MR. EWING: and expert testimony and
8	other information that illuminated the existing issues.
9	MR. PHILLIPS: Yes.
10	MR. EWING: Is that correct?
11	MR. PHILLIPS: Thank you for clarifying.
12	There has been we didn't learn anything today that
13	has anything to do with new incidents, new concerns on
14	our part for determinations of necessity for any new
15	CAO's, nothing like that.
16	What we did learn today and what we did
17	get for the first time today was a number of new or a
18	number of new chances to sort of look at the data that
19	you all have been looking at for a few years, and that
20	is great. That has nothing to do with new incidents,
21	nothing like that, absolutely.
22	MR. EWING: Thank you.
23	MR. PHILLIPS: Thank you for giving me
24	that opportunity.
25	MS. BALDWIN: Julie, anything?

1	MS. HALLIDAY: No. I'm good. Thank you.
2	MS. BALDWIN: Is there anything else,
3	Mr. Ewing, you'd like to present?
4	MR. EWING: Nothing other than our thanks.
5	I really appreciate very much your engagement, your
6	questions very sincerely, and also that of all the folks
7	at PHMSA. This has been a respectful, very effective
8	way of talking about issues that are important to all of
9	us.
10	So with real sincerity, thank you all for
11	that, and I hope you feel likewise.
12	MS. DAUGHERTY: OPS, you had mentioned you
13	wanted to discuss something before the end?
14	MR. EWING: I believe I addressed it right
15	at the outset of my remarks.
16	MS. DAUGHERTY: Okay. Good.
17	MR. EWING: Thank you.
18	MS. DAUGHERTY: Just wanted to make sure
19	we didn't skip over it.
20	MR. EWING: I appreciate that. I
21	appreciate that very much.
22	MS. BALDWIN: So let's discuss
23	post-hearing submissions. I assume that Cheniere would
24	like the opportunity to submit a post-hearing brief in
25	this matter?

1	MR. EWING: It seemed to me, coming out of
2	our dialogue today, I mentioned at least one summary of
3	information that you all might find helpful so we'd like
4	to prepare that. I believe it may already be prepared
5	by now because we worked on it. We would like to be
6	able to submit that. I don't think it's a tremendously
7	complex document, but that would be informative.
8	Beyond that, I think we would be guided by
9	the questions that you have after you come back to
10	wherever you would come back and these comments and this
11	information settles in your mind. If you have
12	questions, I understand the timeline you're on. If you
13	have questions, if you need clarification of something,
14	I have no doubt and certainly would like to encourage
15	you to reach out to the parties so that they can offer
16	proper assistance.
17	MS. BALDWIN: So OPS, you mentioned you
18	need some time to review some on the information that we
19	have, the
20	MR. PHILLIPS: Well, that's yeah.
21	That's sort of for us, there might be two issues
22	here, and maybe the first issue being sort of whether or
23	not what we did on February the 8th was okay. I think
24	that's kind of the threshold issue, you know, we want to
25	deal with. And if you want to hear more from us on

1	that, we're glad to, you know, provide it.
2	In terms of the details of I think what
3	we've heard from Cheniere today, which has been very
4	helpful sort of post February the 8th, yeah, I mean,
5	certainly we're going to have that conversation. That's
6	always going to be ongoing.
7	In terms of putting a time limit on that,
8	I don't know that feels a little artificial to me
9	because there might be you know, these are long-term
10	issues. I don't know that we want to or could really
11	even agree to a timeframe on saying how long can we look
12	at, you know, what we've seen today.
13	MS. BALDWIN: Well, of necessity by
14	regulation, I have to issue a decision within five
15	business days.
16	MR. PHILLIPS: Right.
17	MS. BALDWIN: So what I will do is give
18	OPS until the end of the week.
19	MR. PHILLIPS: Okay.
20	MS. BALDWIN: That's Friday. We're not
21	talking about it's not a voluminous amount of
22	information.
23	MR. PHILLIPS: Sure.
24	MS. BALDWIN: So I will give OPS until
25	Friday at the close of business if they wish to submit a

1	post-hearing submission to augment the arguments that
2	they
3	MR. PHILLIPS: Okay. That's fair.
4	MS. BALDWIN: I will say to both parties
5	it will be limited to the discussion that we had at this
6	table today. No new arguments will be set forth. But I
7	will again reemphasize not only am I looking at what the
8	circumstances were at the time of the incident, I am
9	also looking towards whether or not there is a continued
10	necessity for a corrective action order to remain in
11	effect.
12	MR. PHILLIPS: Okay.
13	MS. BALDWIN: So I ask that you address
14	those concerns.
15	MR. EWING: Ms. Baldwin
16	MS. BALDWIN: Yes.
17	MR. EWING: for point of
18	clarification
19	MS. BALDWIN: Yes.
20	MR. EWING: do you mean to say that
21	you're inviting post-hearing briefs to cover the same
22	terrain? Or I mean, there was one specific item that
23	we had identified that we would like to submit that I
24	think is responsive to you. So I want to distinguish
25	that from your saying, "Okay. Now rehash or

1	resummarize." It would seem to me that we've covered
2	this ground.
3	MS. BALDWIN: Sure. So this is sort of
4	a
5	MR. EWING: And I want to be clear on what
6	you mean.
7	MS. BALDWIN: Sure. This is sort of a
8	natural consequence of me liberally allowing the
9	submission of documents. So in a normal circumstance,
10	everyone would have had all of the information at the
11	time of the hearing, and therefore I would not be
12	inclined after the hearing to ask for the parties to
13	reflect on that information.
14	But what I am saying is in this particular
15	context, because I liberally allowed the submission of
16	documents, that I will allow OPS an opportunity, at the
17	very least, to review those documents as opposed to just
18	viewing them on the fly.
19	MR. EWING: Understood.
20	MS. BALDWIN: And so that is, you know,
21	very different than saying that they may come forward
22	with new arguments.
23	MR. PHILLIPS: No. We'll commit to that.
24	MS. BALDWIN: Yeah. It is it is still
25	an opportunity for them to have further reflection on

1	the materials that were submitted today.
2	MR. EWING: Thank you.
3	MS. BALDWIN: That being said, I am I
4	will allow Sabine Pass, if they so choose, to submit any
5	document not rehashing, again, arguments that were
6	already made. But if you would like a similar
7	opportunity, I will allow that until the close of
8	business on Friday as well.
9	MR. EWING: We appreciate that. We'll
10	reflect on whether there's something that was learned
11	today
12	MS. BALDWIN: Yes.
13	MR. EWING: that we feel would be
14	helpful to you and to you for us to summarize
15	briefly. We're not going to explore larger themes.
16	MS. BALDWIN: I do appreciate that because
17	I will not
18	MR. EWING: I understand.
19	MS. BALDWIN: allow a back and forth
20	MR. EWING: Right.
21	MS. BALDWIN: on these issues. I
22	simply don't have the time in which to do that. So I
23	ask, again, for brevity and just really succinctly. But
24	I think it is fair to allow OPS to have the opportunity
25	to review.

1	MR. EWING: We agree. And, as you know,
2	we suggested a different timetable that would be more
3	commodious for everyone to review
4	MS. BALDWIN: Appreciate it.
5	MR. EWING: which was declined. I will
6	reserve one privilege, which isn't mine to have but may
7	need ask for, and that is if and when you offer your
8	reflections you may not but you may it clearly be
9	submitted simultaneously to us so that we may look at
10	them, recognizing that otherwise it's an ex parte
11	communication. Right? We need to see
12	MR. PHILLIPS: Right.
13	MR. EWING: Are you doubting that?
14	MS. BALDWIN: We would share it.
15	MR. PHILLIPS: Yeah. We would typically
16	simultaneously send to both. I mean, that's
17	MR. EWING: Yeah.
18	MR. PHILLIPS: how we do it.
19	MR. EWING: Yeah. I just saw the
20	MS. BALDWIN: No.
21	MR. EWING: doubt on your face and I
22	thought
23	MR. PHILLIPS: Yeah.
24	MR. EWING: oh, boy.
25	MS. BALDWIN: I

1	MR. EWING: Okay.
2	MS. BALDWIN: Every party must be included
3	in any
4	MR. EWING: Yes. Thank you.
5	MS. BALDWIN: post-hearing
6	submission
7	MR. EWING: Thank you very much.
8	MS. BALDWIN: just to be clear.
9	MR. EWING: And the request is simply if
10	for some reason which I don't anticipate, but if for
11	some reason we feel that there's a fundamental
12	misunderstanding of something in the summarized
13	material, which can happen if you are left to if
14	anyone is left to their own devices looking at something
15	that was abbreviated. We will not immediately submit
16	something, but we will, if we may, flag it to you,
17	identify what that concern is and ask permission to
18	alleviate that misunderstanding. That would be what I
19	would suggest as a way to avoid
20	MR. PHILLIPS: And this is a
21	MR. EWING: responsive filings
22	MR. PHILLIPS: Yeah.
23	MR. EWING: but also avoid just plain
24	error in understanding what we have provided.
25	MR. PHILLIPS: It's a little bit, you

1	know I mean, as you know, it's a little bit of a
2	pitfall, right, because if you all are summarizing what
3	you said here and then we hear something new, you know,
4	we get into the same back and forth. So it's difficult.
5	We'll commit to not putting in anything that's new and
6	addressing only what we've heard today. We'll base it
7	on the slides. You know, we'll make sure that, you
8	know, we get you only things that are responsive.
9	MS. BALDWIN: Because, again, I want I
10	want to be clear what I'm asking OPS for.
11	MR. PHILLIPS: Right.
12	MS. BALDWIN: I am asking them to offer
13	any response to the materials that they have not had
14	that they have not yet had at the hearing.
15	MR. EWING: And I understand.
16	MS. BALDWIN: Okay.
17	MR. EWING: I understand.
18	MS. BALDWIN: That's
19	MR. EWING: And that's perfectly sensible.
20	My request is only
21	MS. BALDWIN: You probably won't agree
22	with whatever it is they have to say. So I'm going to
23	take that as a given, how
24	MR. EWING: Well, I don't know that that's
25	the case, ma'am, but

1	MS. BALDWIN: Well
2	MR. EWING: my point is
3	MS. BALDWIN: I haven't seen it yet,
4	but we'll I think that we I think we're all on the
5	same page. I mean, I anticipate a certain amount of
6	redundancy, but at the same time we are under a time
7	a time crunch here and
8	MR. EWING: Yeah.
9	MS. BALDWIN: so for that reason I do
10	have to cut it off at the close of business on and
11	I'll make that 5:00 p.m. Eastern Standard Time on
12	Friday.
13	MR. EWING: Eastern Daylight or
14	MS. BALDWIN: Eastern Daylight Time.
15	MR. WELLER: And this process
16	MS. BALDWIN: That's right, EDT, not EST.
17	MR. WELLER: doesn't need to be in a
18	bubble either.
19	MS. BALDWIN: EDT.
20	MR. WELLER: This process doesn't need to
21	be in a bubble either. If there's a clarifications, you
22	guys can
23	MR. PHILLIPS: Oh, right.
24	MS. BALDWIN: And that is absolutely true.
25	MR. WELLER: That's just so

1	MR. PHILLIPS: For sure, yeah.
2	MR. WELLER: I'm stating the obvious
3	but it's
4	MR. PHILLIPS: No. I'm glad you said it,
5	though.
6	MR. EWING: That's we're open to that.
7	We don't want to
8	MS. BALDWIN: Discussions can continue
9	between the parties.
10	MR. PHILLIPS: You don't want us to call
11	you
12	MS. BALDWIN: I I
13	MR. PHILLIPS: include you in all
14	MS. BALDWIN: I no, but I encourage
15	those discussions to be ongoing. You have an idea of
16	when my decision will issue. I just ask that you keep
17	me updated as to avoid unnecessary work on my part.
18	Is there anything else that the parties
19	would like to discuss before I close the record?
20	MR. EWING: Thank you.
21	MS. BALDWIN: No?
22	MR. PHILLIPS: If you can give me one
23	minute. Sorry.
24	No. We're all set. Thank you.
25	MS. BALDWIN: We're set? Okay.

1	So we can close, 5:00 p.m. on the dot. I
2	appreciate I appreciate everyone's cooperation today.
3	(Proceedings concluded at 5:00 p.m.)
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1	STATE OF TEXAS)
2	COUNTY OF HARRIS)
3	
4	REPORTER'S CERTIFICATION TO THE TRANSCRIPT OF CORRECTIVE ACTION ORDER HEARING
5	MARCH 21, 2018
6	I, Diana Ramos, a Certified Shorthand Reporter
7	in and for the State of Texas, do hereby certify that
8	the above and foregoing pages contain a full, true and
9	correct transcription of my shorthand notes taken upon
10	the occasion set forth in the caption hereof, as reduced
11	to writing by me and under my supervision.
12	I further certify that the transcription of my
13	notes truly and correctly reflects the exhibits offered
14	into evidence, if any; that I am neither counsel for nor
15	related to any party in this cause and am not
16	financially interested in the outcome.
17	Certified to by me on this 23rd day of March,
18	2018.
19	Diana Ramos
20	
21	Diana Ramos, CSR CSR No. 3133, Expires 12-31-2018
22	DepoTexas, Inc. Firm Registration No. 95
23	13101 Northwest Freeway, Suite 210 Houston, Texas 77040
24	888.893.3767
25	